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AMERICAN COURT ISSUE NOW LIES WITH SENATE

Difficult to Say How Upper House Will React, Root Admits

OPPOSITION RAISED TO CANADIAN JUDGE

United States Jurist Declares Dominions Are Recognized as Separate Personalities

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The text of the revised protocol and statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice closely conforms to the American reservations in the terms and conditions which it formulates for the acceptance of the American view. Its main interest lies in the machinery which it proposes for giving the United States the immediate right to protest against a request by the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations to the World Court for an advisory opinion before the court deals with the case.

In this will be noted that a very sincere effort has been made by the international jurists to avoid rousing the susceptibilities of the United States Senate. But as Mr. Root has admitted no one can tell how the Senate will take this amended draft of the protocol of 1926. What the jurists, however, feel, is that they are on much stronger ground in presenting this new attempt to reach a compromise on the American reservations, because the proposal has been indorsed by the most distinguished legal authority in the United States.

If the draft is rejected, then Mr. Root will suffer a rebuff. It is considered extremely unlikely that this will happen, but if the Senate does object then another conference could be held on the subject of American reservations and this time it is presumed that an American representative would be present. However, the arrangement for meeting any American objection is so ingeniously contrived that it is hoped this may be unnecessary, for it is almost certain that any difference could now be adjusted.

But all this undoubtedly necessitates some recognition of the International Court as a part of the machinery of the League for the adjustment of international disputes and that is the rub. Nevertheless the jurists believe that this fundamental clash of ideas has been removed by conceding the United States the power to object in advance to an advisory opinion being given, and the right of withdrawal from the Court in the event of the objection not being upheld.

The discussion on the jurists committee on Tuesday morning turned on the status of the British dominions in the International Court. Sir Cecil Hurst had propounded the theory that the dominions as separate entities were entitled to appoint a judge in a case before the court involving their national interests even if there

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Way Is Sought to Let Cabinet Answer Critics

Bill to Be Introduced to Give Members Chance to Sit in Either House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Opportunity for members of the President's Cabinet to sit with Congress and to rise directly from their place to answer questions relating to their departments will be sought in the coming Congress by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kelly cites a letter from Herbert Hoover strongly indorsing the plan when it was originally introduced in 1922. The time is now opportune for such a step, Mr. Kelly believes, with the opening of a new Congress and a new Administration and the concurrent discussion of reorganization among the departments.

In the last Congress, Mr. Kelly said, attacks were made against certain executive departments in both the House and Senate. There was no opportunity for those Cabinet members attacked to meet these charges immediately, or in the same form in which they were made. They had to be content with giving out statements.

Mr. Kelly pointed out that he made his first proposal in 1922, at which time Mr. Hoover addressed a letter to him giving approval to the first part of the bill, but proposing alterations in the second section. Mr. Hoover called the idea "one of the most constructive steps that can be taken in furthering the development of our governmental machinery."

Section 2 required Cabinet members to attend the opening of the Senate on Mondays and Thursdays and the opening of the sessions of the House on Tuesdays and Fridays. This section may be omitted in reintroducing the bill, Mr. Kelly stated.

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Hoover Bases Prohibition Drive on General Enforcement Program

Mobilizing Public Opinion Behind All Laws Is Declared to Be His Plan—Close Associate Reports Him Personally Favorable to Dry Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's law enforcement endeavors and policy are not concerned with the merits or faults of the laws of the land.

It is his intent to reduce crime, whatever its source.

To that end he expects the support and co-operation of the nation's press and every law-abiding citizen of the land.

From the beginning of his presidential candidacy Mr. Hoover has consistently maintained that the question of prohibition is one of law enforcement and not whether the dry laws should or should not be repealed.

Statements and news accounts to the contrary are absolutely unfounded, it was declared on unquestionable authority.

Mr. Hoover views prohibition strictly as a law enforcement problem. To the enforcement of the dry laws and all other laws he is directing the full power and force of his Administration.

Sound Program Outlined

However, the upbuilding of the enforcement of the laws of the land, whether they deal with prohibition, narcotics, or any other civil or criminal matters, will be done gradually and soundly.

There will be no fanfare of spectacular drives and raids. In the President's opinion such operations are futile. Mr. Hoover desires to develop respect for the law and obtain the co-operation of the citizenry for its maintenance.

To that end he has undertaken to build a law enforcement structure backed by public opinion that will be sound, understanding and permanent. The personnel of the law enforcement agencies will be of the highest type.

It will be increased in size and its organization and methods overhauled as inquiry and study may indicate needed improvements. Such modernization is applicable not only to prohibition enforcement, but to the entire structure of law enforcement, including the courts, legal procedure, juries.

Wider Than Prohibition

Mr. Hoover has repeatedly stated that he does not consider law enforcement solely a prohibition question. The President is fully cognizant of the fact that the enforcement of the prohibition laws is a major phase of the problem as a whole, but it is far from being the problem.

It is his conviction that if public sentiment in favor of law enforcement is enhanced and developed it will apply to prohibition as well as to all other laws.

That is his primary objective—enforcement of all laws. To that end he is devoting much of the power and influence of his Administration.

In connection with Mr. Hoover's position on prohibition, it is known that although he holds that the issue is one of enforcement of the dry laws and not a question of their merits, a personal and political associate who has advised him for some time on the liquor question

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

FLOOD REFUGEES BEGIN SALVAGING WRECKED HOMES

Railroad Forces Working Valiantly to Restore Service in South

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A small army of flood refugees, driven wherever relief and safety offered itself, have begun to reclaim their homes, some of which were little more than wreckage left in the path of the swirling torrents.

While scores were returning to Geneva and Elba, the towns hardest hit by the Pea River overflow, a different situation existed along the Alabama River.

The Alabama, to the south of here, was above its record 56-foot stage of 1886 and was still rising slowly, with the crest believed near. Selma, the principal city in the territory, was not considered in serious danger, although lower parts of the town were under water. The river, however, was 10 miles wide in places south of Selma, although those sections were sparsely populated and it was believed most of the residents made their way to higher ground.

Aviators had reported, however, that some persons had been forced to take refuge in trees.

The new area covers more territory than that flooded last week. The Alabama River, however, was falling rapidly at Montgomery, where it approached flood stage Saturday night. No rain has fallen anywhere in the Alabama flood territory since Friday morning.

Back waters of the Conecuh River in the southwestern area still engulfed parts of Brewton and all of River Falls. Manufacturing sections of Brewton were under water, although the business section was free again. River Falls was inundated and the power dam near there washed out.

Geneva and Elba remained under military control and only persons with permits were allowed to enter. Military regulations limited entry to bona fide residents, carrying 24 hours' provisions. All must leave the towns before sundown.

Railroads in the flooded sections were slowly restoring service.

Benjamin Franklin

alias

Silence Dogwood

How the great Franklin, under this nom de plume, increased the circulation of the New England Courant will be related

Tomorrow

on the Editorial Page

Liberals Bid for Women's Vote in Britain

Party's Unemployment Policy Will Appeal to Youth, Says Megan Lloyd George

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the ex-Prime Minister, and Liberal candidate for Parliament for Anglesey, made a distinct hit as a campaigner, when, as one of the chief guests of the Manchester Reform Club she spoke on woman in politics. Miss Lloyd George's speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

"I stand before you," she said, "as one of the 5,000,000 dangerous young women who will control the destinies of this country at the next election. Why we were dangerous I have never been able quite to make out. Perhaps because we were an innovation in politics. Perhaps because were supposed to live up to the age of 30 (the age at which women are at present allowed to vote) in a sort of mental cocoon, from which we emerge at our thirtieth anniversary, having developed all those mental and moral qualities which give us full qualification to vote."

Alluding to the 5,000,000 citizens who will go to the polls next May for the first time, Miss Lloyd George declared that the new woman voter would be a great force for good in the country. The combined forces of youth would be irresistible in serving the future. The Liberal Party, she believed, would make a greater appeal to them than either of the other two parties, because it stood for a creed of realism, and that was what Britain wanted more urgently than anything today.

It dealt in facts; it sought not only to make provision for today, but to make provision for tomorrow. It had never in the past and would not today, shirk the great issues that were before the country. Never in the proud history of the party, she declared, had it shown greater readiness, courage and resolution than it did today in facing the problem of unemployment.

Robot Traffic 'Cop' Goes Berserk Answering Variegated Horn Toots

Philadelphia Motorists Find "Kidding the Cop" Great Fun —Most "Sensitive" Policeman Flashes Red, Green, Amber, Green, Amber, and Then—

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The "mechanical traffic cop" stationed at Thirty-fourth Street and Powell Avenue has gone "berserk." That may not be exactly the right word but it has a sound that describes the way the mechanical traffic cop has gone.

To the uninitiated, let it be said that a mechanical traffic cop is an electrical contrivance that automatically changes the stop and go lights upon hearing the sound of the motorist's horn.

When the announcement came out in the Philadelphia papers that a mechanical cop was to be stationed at Thirty-fourth Street and Powell Avenue a lot of people, having little else to do and wishing to keep up with the world, motored out to see how it worked. They found the mechanical cop was an oblong box with an honest, open face fastened to a pole by the roadside.

Certainly not much to look at in the way of a cop! Along came a motorist and blew a clarion blast. The mechanical cop seemed to shiver and the light went from red to green. Right behind came another motorist and he blew in a different key, longer and louder. At the other side of the crossroads more motorists arrived and began to blow.

The light went from green to red, paused on the amber then back to green. More blowing and more changes, until the poor mechanical "cop" began to show signs of getting berserker and berserker.

It was "duck soup" for the motorists. Never before had they seen such a sensitive cop. Why, you can drive down to Broad and Chestnut Streets and blow your horn until your battery gasps for air and it has no more effect on the traffic cop than if you were a couple of love birds twittering away in the spring sunshine.

That's how it is with a traffic cop who is regular at his trade. But the mechanical officer—that's something else again. And so the motorists were having a swell time "kidding it along," well realizing that they seldom got the opportunity to "kid" a traffic cop.

And so the rapid changes from red to amber to green to amber to green to amber to red continued with the chorus of many horns until a fellow came along with one of those sporty little roadsters and a horn that goes ta, ta, ta-ta. That "berserked" the mechanical cop. His lights went out altogether and stayed out.

HIGHER WAGES, BETTER OUTPUT, SWOPE DECLARES

Solve Unemployment Problem by Adequate Pay, Urges General Electric Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—American prosperity can be raised to new high levels by increasing the wages paid to the nation's workmen, according to Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company and one of the leading industrial figures in the United States.

Speaking at an informal meeting just held at Greenwich House here, Mr. Swope declared that higher wages held the key to the solution of the unemployment problem. He characterized as "old fashioned" the belief that it is necessary to reduce wages to keep production costs down and urged upon all industries the adoption of higher wage scales, at the same time allowing the workmen more leisure.

"There is no doubt that our present prosperity and generally high standard of living are in part due to the fact that workmen today are receiving about 125 per cent higher wages than they did 15 years ago, while paying only 60 per cent more for what they must buy," he said.

Higher Wages Make Efficiency

"Better output generally follows higher wages and the fine esprit de corps which is established in an organization paying adequate wages is invaluable.

"Higher wages are calculated to arouse the interest and intelligence of the workmen and thus to increase efficiency and production."

Mr. Swope holds that the responsibility of industry to its employees goes hand in hand with its responsibility to the public. The belief that it was necessary to keep down wages in order to have low production costs, he feels, is traceable to the beginning of the factory system.

Especially in America, Mr. Swope found, modern industrial management recognizes that nothing can compensate for inadequate wages and that the only way to safeguard adequate earnings is to "bulwark" the employees with increased mechanical facilities and electrical power.

High wages, he believes, are the first consideration in the economic relationship between the worker and the industry. Labor conditions and hours of work, important as they are, take second place.

This question, Mr. Swope declared, is directly related to the unemployment problem, which is the most serious question facing the country today. Attempts to solve it through pensions, insurance and similar remedies would, at best, provide only temporary relief, he said.

"The man earning a good wage can save enough to provide for rainy days," Mr. Swope continued. "The provision of the means of thrift and investment for the workmen is one of the things which industry must take into consideration."

Proper Housing Needed

Mr. Swope holds that as a corollary to the paying of higher wages, industrial plants should make it possible for the American workman to carry adequate insurance and to properly house himself and his family.

Mr. Swope does not favor the developing of housing projects by "manufacturer landlords," but believes that this problem, like all other aspects of the labor situation, should find its solution in the light of the "individualistic philosophy" that is characteristic of America.

If industry were to provide benefits of this character, the unemployment problem would be practically solved, Mr. Swope believes. The present situation where an able, trained and willing worker is unable to find a job constitutes, he holds, "the most severe indictment against modern civilization," with a large measure of the solution in the hands of the industries themselves.

Arranged in Harmonious Group Around Capital Plaza'

AS WASHINGTON'S NEW BUILDINGS WILL APPEAR

On the Right of Pennsylvania Avenue—Which Borders the Left Side of the Picture Culminating at the Capitol in the Top Left-Hand Corner—Is Seen the Layout of the Federal Buildings, Arranged Round a Large Rectangular and a Smaller Circular Open Space. The Blocks, of Which That for the Department of Commerce Has Been Begun, Will Extend From Sixth Street to the Treasury at Fifteenth Street and From South to B Street, Bordering the Mall.

NEW FEDERAL BLOCKS TO PIVOT ON BIG SQUARE

Capital's Building Project Expected to Near Completion in Hoover Regime

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—During the Administration of Herbert Hoover a large part of the extensive Government building plan will be completed. Departments will no longer be rent-paying tenants of private landlords.

Congress has authorized $200,000,000 for a building program and an additional $48,000,000, realized through the sale of old buildings and sites, will probably be made available. A large part of this money will be spent for buildings outside of Washington, but Congress has authorized the expenditure of $75,000,000 for the District of Columbia and has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire land and erect such public buildings as will meet the Government's most pressing needs.

Two full blocks, from which buildings have been razed, will be occupied by the new Department of Commerce Building. Work is also under way for a central Administration structure connecting the Building of Plant Industry with that of Animal Industry and also for a building for the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Shortly a new home will be constructed for the Supreme Court of the United States, which now has inadequate quarters in the Capitol. As rapidly as possible work will be started on quarters for the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor, for a suitable archives building and for the Interstate Commerce and other independent establishments of the Government.

Most of these buildings will be grouped in what is known as the Pennsylvania Avenue Triangle, extending from Sixth Street to the Treasury at Fifteenth Street and extending along it to B Street bordering on the Mall. The buildings of this area, while having individuality, are to be not only harmonious in design but in keeping with the traditions of the best of the older Government buildings. There will be two large open spaces, one rectangular in shape, the Great Plaza, and the other, circular, resembling the Place Vendôme in Paris.

The program is designed to add to the beauty of the city and the convenience of the Government. It will carry out the original conception of Washington and L'Enfant, keeping the Mall as a beautiful park, interspersed with occasional art galleries and museums and adorned with drives and walks, pools and trees.

Venezuelan Revolt Is Denied; Exile Calls Report "Premature"

Gen. Nogales Says Three Parties Are Co-operating to End Dictatorship

President Gomez Declares Country Is Quiet—Tells of Students' Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Though nearly every prison is filled with political offenders who claim the Gomez régime is turning Venezuela into a tyrannous autocracy, volunteers are steadily filling the ranks of those working for the return of constitutional government, according to Gen. Rafael de Nogales, speaking at the behest of Venezuelan exiles on a recent visit here.

"Venezuela is taking care of herself," he declared. "There is no possibility of immediate revolution, but when the time comes it will not be words, but actions, that will save her."

General Nogales pointed out that three political parties are in the process of formation from the remnants of the old Liberal and Conservative parties "weakened by the dictatorship of Castro and destroyed during the sway of Gomez." These are representative of the intellectuals, the military group and organized labor.

Three Parties Co-operating

Upon these three, working in harmony, rests the responsibility of bringing about an end to the dictatorship, he believes.

While in Venezuela recently General Nogales, who is an exiled gen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — In view of persistent reports of widespread unrest and threatened disorders in Venezuela, the Associated Press asked President Juan Vicente Gomez for a statement regarding conditions, particularly with reference to the reported arrest of numerous students and the forthcoming election.

President Gomez, through Pedro M. Arcaya, Minister of the Interior, authorized the following:

By JUAN VICENTE GOMEZ
President of Venezuela

The political, financial and economic conditions of Venezuela are splendid. There is complete calm in the country and peace is firm, solid and immovable. The general welfare of the people is normal. The universities of Caracas and Merida are functioning with a considerable number of students.

Only a group of youths who were students of the University of Caracas are still under arrest in Puerto Cabello due to justifiable reasons.

Congress will meet April 19. General Gomez will then deliver his message and will hand over power to the justice of the Supreme Court previously designated by this tribunal.

Congress will be engaged during the next 15 days on the election for the 1929-1936 period.

The alarming rumors to which you allude are manufactured by a limited number of unemployed Venezuelans in Colombia, who are hand in hand with certain elements of that Republic and should be considered prima facie as falsehoods invented with the deliberate intention of harming Venezuela.

The Associated Press and American newspapers may send their correspondents to Venezuela where they will be welcome. The Government will guarantee them absolute liberty of action and freedom of press for their communications, and also all facilities to travel through the country gathering the information they may require. They will then see the perfect tranquillity in Caracas and other cities and towns of Venezuela where every inhabitant is busy in a paying occupation and everyone of them a firm believer in the doctrine of peace.

There is no one rebellious. There is not a lone bandit perturbing the quiet of the country, even in the most removed regions. The interests of Venezuelans and foreigners are well taken care of and they will be in the future.

Total Reparation Figures Debated

With International Bank Plan Completed, Experts Turn to Main Problem

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Le mot d'ordre of the expert committee is figures. After weeks of consideration the plan for the international bank is completed and ready for final presentation for the committee's acceptance. It stands, however, as tentative until figures are found which will dovetail with the bank scheme.

The committee has therefore at last come to grips with the main problem of what the German annuities will be and the total sum of the German debt. When Dr. Hjalmar Schacht goes to Berlin Friday he will take with him a draft of the general proposals and he will bring back for the plenary session the following Monday the official German attitude in regard to them.

MEXICAN REBELS LOSE TORREON; SUE FOR PEACE

Escobar Abandons Railroad Center Without Fight—Retreats to North

CALLES OCCUPIES STRATEGIC POINT

Insurgent Leaders' Reported Offer to Quit Is Rejected by Government

By the Associated Press

The main army of the Mexican revolutionists is in retreat 100 miles north of the principal rebel stronghold at Torreon while the federal cavalry advance guard has invaded the city. Gen. Jose G. Escobar, rebel commander-in-chief, is at Escalon, in the State of Chihuahua.

Evacuation of Torreon, a great natural fortress and railroad junction, where the rebels have been strongly intrenched and concentrating their troops for 10 days, is the first decisive turn in the campaign since suppression of the revolt in Vera Cruz.

The Federals are now in possession of nearly all the State of Durango. General Calles himself is moving his headquarters to Torreon from Durango City, which an Associated Press correspondent has reported already resuming its normal aspect.

Rebel Agents to Washington

Two agents of the revolution are on their way to confer with President Hoover. Francisco S. Maria, lawyer, and Serzain Ugarte, former secretary to President Carranza, were expected to fly to Washington from Juarez.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles has promised President Portes Gil a campaign of "extermination" against the retreating army of the rebel general, Jose Gonzalo Escobar.

The former Mexican President said he was "commencing immediately organization of the column which will march on Chihuahua to fight and exterminate the traitors."

The promise was contained in a message from Guadalupe Victoria, Durango. It said that temporary headquarters had been established there but that the federal generalissimo was leaving shortly either by automobile or airplane for Torreon.

Torreon Occupied

The message stated occupation of Torreon was complete and that aviators had told him the rebel army had stopped its retreat at Escalon, in the southeastern corner of Chihuahua. Five troop trains were on sidings there.

The message of General Calles, following as it did reports of another peaceful victory, aroused what was almost jubilation in Mexico City and at Chapultepec Castle, presidential headquarters, where it was considered certain that the rebellion was subsiding rapidly.

No considerable opposition to the advance of General Calles into Chihuahua is expected, Escalon is not regarded here as being particularly suited to defense. Retreat from Torreon, which a greatly inferior army might have held indefinitely, was taken as implying complete rout, and rapid disintegration of the rebel forces was forecast.

Success of the Federal cause was indicated in another turn of affairs. General Escobar, Governor Caraveo of Chihuahua, and other rebel leaders were reported to have sought a peace parley with the Government through an intermediary. President Portes Gil through the Mexican Consul at El Paso, Enrique Liekens, replied declining to treat with "traitors."

Airplanes Sight Cavalry

Reports of General Calles to the presidential headquarters said airplanes had sighted a cavalry group of about 100 heading southward from Bermejillo, about 40 miles north of Torreon, and it was believed they intended to surrender to the federal forces. A troop train was said to have been abandoned at Ceballos, Durango, just south of Escalon.

Evacuation of Torreon and its northern suburb, Gomez Palacio, began at dawn, March 18. The first federal troops, a cavalry contingent under Gen. Peñigno Serrato, rode into the city at 5 p. m., and at 8 p. m. Gen. Andreu Almazan, principal field commander, arrived.

An attack on the Mexico City-Laredo passenger train in Guanajuato, near San Miguel Allende, was regarded not so much as the work of rebels as of bandits. The attackers were said to have torn up tracks and derailed several coaches but to have inflicted no casualties.

A Government spokesman, in summarizing the situation this morning, recalled that although the rebellion was barely two weeks old the Government had organized and emerged victorious from its two major offensives. The northern campaign now is regarded as little more than a mopping-up process.

Dispatches to Excelsior from Guadalajara report that federal soldiers fought a three-hour battle March 18 with so-called religious insurgents at Zapotanejo. Fifty-two persons were slain, of whom 38 were rebels. The federals succeeded in taking the town which is about 20 miles east of Guadalajara.

Rebels Halt at Escalon, Oasis North of Torreon

JUAREZ, Mex. (AP)—Escalon, a small oasis in the midst of an arid desert, the scene of one of the greatest battles in the revolution of 1912, when the federal forces of Francisco Madero were defeated by rebels under Pascual Orozco, again is the strategic point of a revolt.

With the concentration of rebel forces under Commander-in-Chief

Jose Gonzalo Escobar in the little town after their retret from Torreon, Escalon may again see a major battle of a revolution.

A statement from Escobar said his retreat from Torreon after the town had been bombed by federal airplanes, was to protect civilians in the important railroad center from further casualties.

That the retreat had a strategic value was believed here, in view of the territory in which it places the rebel army. Deep wells in the town provide the only water for miles around, and with the railroad from there to Torreon, 150 miles, practically destroyed, it was thought Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles would have to lead his forces through the desert to reach the rebels.

Should rebel strategy include a retreat from Escalon north to Chihuahua, their plans may be hampered by a federal squadron of cavalry which has penetrated deep into rebel territory, destroying a railroad bridge and much trackage north of Escalon.

OLD-TIME MULETEER REAPS OIL MILLIONS

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas B. Slick, who once drove a mule team in the oil fields and in recent years has been known as the world's greatest individual oil operator, has sold his mid-continent holdings to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company for sum reported to be between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

W. S. Fitzpatrick, chairman of Prairie Oil, confirmed here today rumors of the purchase but said the sum involved was considerably less than $40,0000,000.

TROTZKY NOT WANTED, BELGIAN CABINET VOTES

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium has joined the European nations which have refused to receive Leon Trotzky, Russia's unwanted exile.

The cabinet council decided that it would be inadvisible for him to stay in Belgium after a Belgian Communist deputy had requested authority to invite him.

VACCINATION BILL SIGNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has signed the Lattin vaccination bill which extends compulsory vaccination of school children from first and second class cities to any city having a population of 50,000 or more. The new measure provides that a child or person not vaccinated shall not be admitted to school in these cities.

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Olvany Yields to Attacks of Tammany's "Old Guard"

New Régime of Cleaner Methods and Better Leaders Gets Temporary Setback

By GUSTAVUS MYERS
Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," Etc.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Underlying George W. Olvany's resignation as Tammany Hall's leader are causes which have not been elucidated in the news accounts of his action.

Tammany Hall's dominant character is not the same as it was under the régimes of his predecessors, William M. Tweed, John Kelly, Richard Croker and Charles F. Murphy. A large proportion of its district leaders were then saloon keepers. They were adepts in political manipulation, knew how to pack primaries, bully and maul opponents, were uneducated, if not illiterate, and had a following of roughs who were the mainstay of many of the district organizations. A grate-setter and mason by trade, Kelly had been a pugilist, Croker a neighborhood prizefighter, and Murphy a saloon keeper.

Toward the end of Murphy's rule as "boss," however, a noteworthy change came in a considerable measure in the Tammany organization. Woman suffrage brought a powerful moral force into politics. The adoption of prohibition effaced the saloon, and with its extinction went the numerous disreputable haunts which had long been the headquarters of district political wirepulling and favorite gathering places of leaders and henchmen. There came also a new generation, accustomed to education and enlightened to better standards. The cumulative work of the public school system and laws forbidding child labor and raising the age requirements for children before they were allowed to work in shops or factories had their influence in producing a higher grade of voters.

Distaste for Crude Types

Added to this was the constant improvement of New York City and the spread of refinements. These developments bred a distaste for the crude types which had long controlled Tammany Hall and created an opposition within that organization to the evil methods that it had used in obtaining and holding power.

The effect of all these changes in public tone was growingly reflected in Tammany Hall after about 1921. As fast as a number of the old species of district leaders passed away, they were replaced by men more in touch with the requirements of the times. These newer leaders were politicians not less than their predecessors; they were expected to deliver the vote of their districts and, in turn, they pursued the established course of demanding a full quota of jobs for their followers. But the bearing of these more modern district leaders was different from that of the old. Their speech was at least grammatical. They did not seek to impress by intimidation nor arouse awe by gruff, dictatorial manner. They were concerned with benefiting themselves, but it was not the exclusive selfishness of the old school of district leaders who thought only of filling their pockets and lacked all vision of social welfare.

Puts Ban on Grafting

Had it not been for the entry of a sufficient number of this new order of district leader, Mr. Olvany could not have been elected Tammany Hall's leader. As a university graduate of law, a lawyer and a judge, Mr. Olvany would have been scoffed at by Tammany's district leaders a decade previously as a high-brow." He tried to impart some dignity to the Tammany organization. Under his direction the old Tammany Hall building of malodorous memory was discarded and a new structure, both attractive and in good taste, was built at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street. He announced that any office holder who did not give adequate service to the city or who abused his position by grafting or other improper practice would be summarily dealt with. The people of New York, he declared, wanted decent government, and as Tammany's leader he was resolved upon their getting it.

The Tammany organization, however, had not entirely been transformed. To a certain extent it was in an intermediate stage between the old and the new. Always when an institution undergoes an important change, the alteration is gradual, with remnants of former conditions clinging. This is the situation in Tammany Hall, and this has been a source of trouble for Mr. Olvany.

Hold-Over From Old Gang

Of the enrolled membership of Tammany Hall about one-fifth comprises men who still retain old ideas of leaders and policies. They neither like nor understand the affable, considerate, judicial type of leader. Their training was under leaders who gave peremptory orders, and their fixed belief is that only those who act in this commanding way have qualities as leaders. This one-fifth also views cultivated mentality as an assumption of superiority and resents it as "high-hatting."

To this disgruntled element another approximate one-fifth is to be added. This second fifth has no objection to mental ability and good address, but it regards politics as politics, the most grievous sin in which is to lose. It demands a leader who will make politics his entire occupation, as Murphy, Croker, Kelly and Tweed made it their sole concern. Serious fault was found with Mr. Olvany for giving only part of his time to politics and too much attention to his law practice. Specifically he was criticized for Tammany Hall's waning strength and for the reduced vote in New York City for Alfred E. Smith in the presidential campaign of 1928.

Not Responsible for Decline

Murphy, Croker and other former leaders were callous to criticism. Their natures were hardened to shafts of any kind. But Mr. Olvany is more sensitive, and it is probable enough that the mutterings and antagonisms within the organization had their trying effect upon him.

Mr. Olvany is in no way responsible for Tammany's declining strength. The Tammany organization is confined to the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The number of Manhattan's inhabitants has been consecutively diminishing, while the flow of population has greatly increased the number of residents in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens and considerably in Richmond. The Democratic Party in New York City is composed of the organizations of all these boroughs. With Manhattan losing population, the Democratic organizations in other boroughs have gained correspondingly in voting power and prestige. As for the bad showing for Mr. Smith in New York City, there were determining factors, such as religious questions and prohibition, which no Tammany Hall leader could influence in the slightest degree. But political disappointment demanded a culprit, and the same was found in Mr. Olvany.

Vociferous Minority

The two-fifths element described is obviously a minority in Tammany Hall. But it has been exceedingly vociferous within the organization in its strictures and compact in its demands. It is probable that had an intermediate type of leader to suit an intermediate stage been chosen some years ago, the present situation would not have developed. Tammany Hall has some types of district leaders who are neither products of the old ruffianly school of politics nor in their acquirements are too far advanced. Possibly one of these may be chosen to succeed Mr. Olvany. On the other hand, he was greatly instrumental in setting standards from which Tammany Hall as a body may, upon reflection, find it highly impolitic to recede.

NAVAL OFFICER WINS "FORT HOME" SUIT

SAN JUAN, P. R. (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Virgil Baker, U. S. N., retired, is established at Fort San Geronimo after lengthy litigation which questioned his 99-year lease of the old Spanish fortification. The tract comprises about 14 acres and a frame house erected on the site of the old fort, which was built in 1700.

The United States Government and the Porto Rican Government in civil actions contended that Baker by repeated misrepresentations to the Navy Department obtained its transfer from the army to the navy, on the claim it was urgently needed by the latter, and then obtained the property for his personal use. The Supreme Court sustained the former naval officer.

Rumors of Revolt in Venezuela Are Called Premature

(Continued from Page 1)

eral, political writer and a descendant of early Venezuelan patriots, traveled extensively, questioning leaders of the three parties. He went everywhere undisturbed, because his long absence from the country enabled him to travel incognito.

"Venezuelan exiles proclaiming the eminence of the fall of Gomez are overoptimistic," he observed. "There is no possibility of an armed revolt at the present time and no one in Venezuela capable of compelling Gomez to abdicate."

His reference was to the much-advertised return of Arevalo Cedeno, whose plans and movements have claimed much space in North American newspapers since the middle of February. Cedeno, Nogales explains, is no nearer the control of Venezuela today than he was while in Colombia.

Slowly, But Effectively

"This thing is shaping itself slowly but effectively," Nogales continued. "In the news reports you will find a record of the increasing power of the parties and indication of the burning zeal of the people at large.

"More than 300 students are imprisoned in the Military Academy of Caracas after having been kept at hard labor on the highways for months. What does that mean? It means that 300 intellectuals are heart and soul with their party.

"Venezuela profits little from the manifestos of job hunting exiles. They proclaim the revolution from their homes and offices in New York, Paris and elsewhere—but that revolution gains a scanty strength from their eager lip service."

Political observers here believe Nogales is the motivating influence of the Military Party and the man who is making possible united action of all three.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA ARE COMPARED

Spender Says Relations of Two Nations Complementary, Not Competitive

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—J. Alfred Spender, well-known English journalist, was the guest of honor at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, speaking on "Britain and America—Contrasts and Similarities." He said that there was one fact of essential importance for people on both sides of the Atlantic to remember if they were to understand each other, namely, that while the United States had a population of only 34 to the square mile, Great Britain had 600. Referring to differences between the old and new countries, he said Great Britain was in duty bound to support the League of Nations in the maintenance of European peace. Despite her war losses, enormous tax burdens and vast unemployment, she had stabilized the pound sterling, saved hundreds of thousands of her people from starvation, and was meeting her just obligations, all of which, the speaker declared, was an achievement not without merit.

America, on the other hand, was a world waiting to be explored and developed, where there was no limit to the demand if the supply could be provided. Business, he said, was preeminent in the United States, where if one were asked to name the six greatest men would not, as in Europe, mention statesmen and politicians, but men like Ford and Edison, great engineers, inventors and merchants. America's vast natural resources and abundance of money had been blessing the whole world; not only had it helped to put the disabled nations upon their feet but had given the American people a great spending capacity, most useful in absorbing the products of other countries able to leap over the United States tariff wall. Great Britain manufactured goods which in some cases American genius did not supply, thus indicating the relationship of the two nations to be complementary rather than competitive.

The American people, said Mr. Spender, were invariably courteous and hospitable to Englishmen. The importance of a good understanding between the two nations lay in the fact that the United States was about to become the universal creditor of the world.

British Economist Sees Crisis Ahead

Protection Policy Is Bringing Disaster to Business, Says Sir George Paish

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP) — The gravest financial crisis in the world's history was described by Sir George Paish, well known economist, as threatening modern business.

"I say with the highest authority, and I challenge anyone to deny it," Sir George told the National Free Trade Conference, "when I say we are threatened with the greatest financial crisis the world has ever seen, because the governments of the world have followed the policy of trade restriction, preventing debtors from paying their debts," Sir George declared.

"The greatest authorities in this country and in the United States expect it to come this spring, and unless this policy of safeguarding or protection is checked, it means disaster to the world. I am not exaggerating."

He blamed politicians who had pursued wrong policies since the war for the impending crisis.

Mrs. Hoover Sees Unique Maps Done in Ancient Style

Attends Painting Exhibition in Washington Where Old Italian Method Is Used

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Herbert Hoover was present at the opening of the exhibition by Miss Mildred Giddings Burrage at the Dumthorne Gallery here, showing special interest in the decorative maps in "gesso," a preparation of whiting and glue on which the decoration is painted with water color and given a waterproof wax finish. Such painting has the permanency seen in Italian primitives.

The methods by which these maps are produced is believed to be the revival of a very old art. The screen is painted with a waterproof paint recently invented in France for the purposes of mural decoration, and thought to be a rediscovery of the process used by the Egyptians.

Among the maps shown were one of Virginia, copied from John Smith's map; engraved by William Hole, and first published in 1612. Another map of Virginia is copied from a map with pictures showing the adventures of John Smith among the Indians.

"The New England Coast" is a copy of Champlain's manuscript map, 1607, and "New England and Massachusetts Bay" is copied from Capt. Thomas Pound's map published in England in 1691.

The map of the District of Columbia is copied from the first topographical survey by Andrew Ellicott in 1792.

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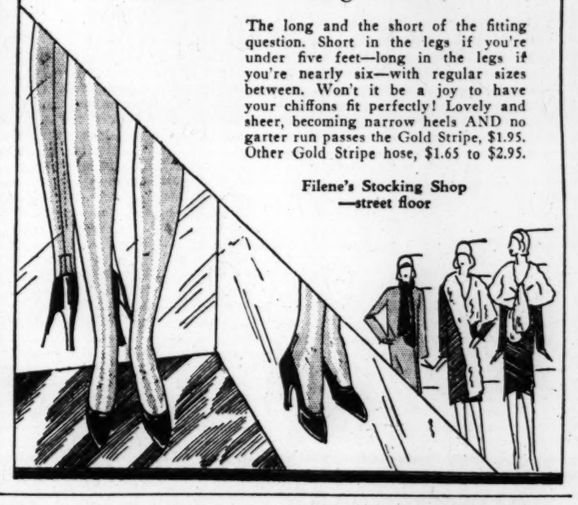

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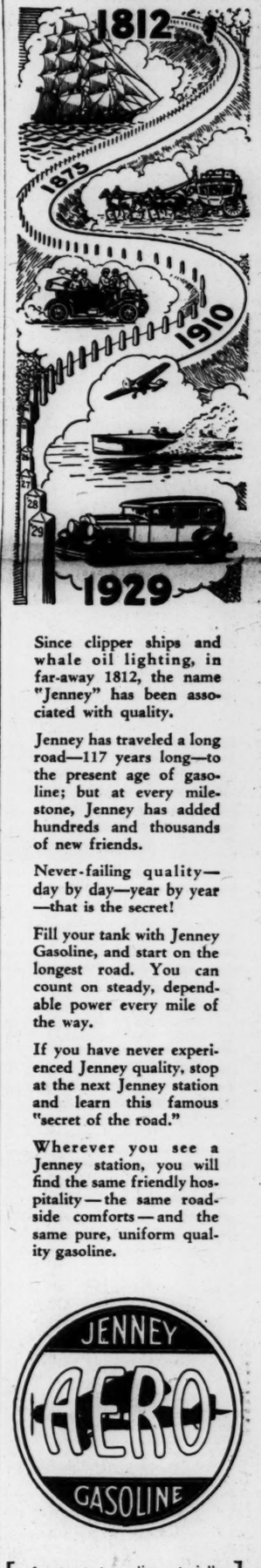

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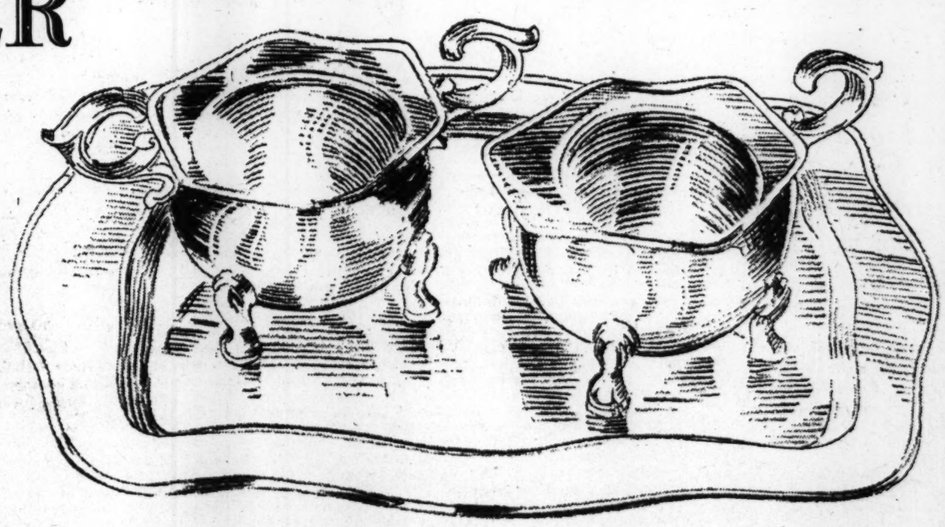

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK

BALKAN PEACE EVER BECOMING MORE STABLE

Evidence Appears on All Hands of Desire to Settle Disputed Questions

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—The signing of the convention between Greece and Jugoslavia at Geneva for the final establishment of a Jugoslavia free zone in the Greek port of Saloniki has been received here with great satisfaction.

The influential Belgrade newspaper Vreme says: "The signing of the convention at Geneva is the first step toward an intimate rapprochement and pact of friendship which will be signed in the course of a few days on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Karapanos to Belgrade and which will only confirm the happy beginning and give a still more solid basis of future co-operation."

The satisfaction is augmented by the fact that since the settlement over Pirot was reached, other outstanding questions between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria have been satisfactorily concluded. This is regarded as a clear evidence of Jugoslavia's intention to harmonize relations with its neighbors, especially those with whom it has had long and unsettled disputes.

It is considered also as an evidence of the general improvement in the political situation in the Balkans, marked by the recent negotiations between the various states, notably Greece and Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, which show a growing inclination to settle all disputed questions in direct conferences of the states concerned without the intervention of foreign powers.

French Influence Played Important Part in Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The treaty of friendship which is to be signed on March 25 at Belgrade by representatives of the Greek and Jugoslav governments is hailed here with delight. From 1913 to 1923 a firm alliance bound these two states. It ended with its denunciation by Jugoslavia. Ever since the rise of Fascism in Italy, France has particularly deprecated the Greco-Jugoslavia disaccord and has lent its good offices consistently to repairing the breach. The new treaty is therefore undoubtedly in part at least due to French influence.

Greco-Jugoslav collaboration in the Balkans will be developed by the signature of the treaty which has planned to take place on the Jugoslav national festival day, thus by this special compliment giving the event added significance. Though French diplomacy appears to have triumphed the job is only half done for the Italo-Jugoslav friendship pact has fallen in desuetude and urgently needs renewal. This actually, rather than a settlement of the Greco-Jugoslav differences, must after all be the main French concern, for on it hinges the pacific or non-pacific atmosphere in that region of Europe.

Banquet Ends Conference

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA — The Bulgaro-Jugoslav conference which began in the Serbian town of Pirot in the last week of February was ended on Monday and the Bulgarian delegation returned after participating in a banquet given in their honor by the Jugoslav delegation. Most of the questions discussed which concerned the difficulties of the peasants owning fields on both sides of the border were satisfactorily settled, a mixed commission being created to adjudicate the civilian and military border disputes, and also arranged to establish telephonic connections between Sofia and Belgrade.

Movies to Spy Out Smoking Chimneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The motion picture camera will be put to work shortly to combat the smoke nuisance in St. Louis. Set on rooftops high above the city streets, it will be focused to record the behavior of smokestacks.

An electrical timing device, similar to that used in photographing the growth of plants, will allow for one to four exposures a minute.

Not only will one inspector thus be able to do the work of several in checking up on smoke nuisances, but the film record would be admissible in court as evidence in prosecutions under the new antismoke ordinance. This ordinance provides that boilers of plants emitting dense smoke may be sealed on four days' notice, and the offending owners are subject to fines of $25 to $500 for each day of violation.

Prince George to Leave Navy Permanently

Only Member of British Royal Family to Exchange Fighting Service for Peace Duty

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prince George, it is now settled, leaves the navy permanently when he joins the Foreign Office, being thus the first member of the present royal family to exchange the fighting service for the peace Department of State.

A message from Bognor, replying to loyal greetings sent by a gathering of 500 civil servants, among whom was Prince George, at a dinner here, says the King is glad to think one of his sons is about to assume an active part in the civil service, and "feels sure Prince George will derive both happiness and benefit from his association with this great service."

Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, was also present at the dinner, and emphasized the growing importance of the part the civil service now plays in state affairs. Turning to the Prince, he said, with a twinkle in his eye: "You, Sir, have left a silent and simple service to join a silent but less simple service. The benefit of my experience is yours tonight in order to make your career easier, and, I hope, happier.

"You will find, sir, that we politicians have fame and the civil service power. You will find we are as ephemeral as the butterfly; they are as eternal as Mt. Everest. You will find we, or most of us, love publicity. Civil servants, or most of them, cherish privacy. We, most of us, like to talk; they, or most of them, keep silent. They don't like being photographed—some of us do."

The Prime Minister, going on to strike a deeper note, said there never was a time when civil service was needed more than today, and continued: "As the country becomes more democratic, and as a necessary consequence of the expansion of democracy—which none of us would or could put back—there must come more readily into the political field men of ability, men of honor, but with less experience. At these times it is essential, if the King's Government is to be carried on, that there shall be a great body of unprejudiced non-party opinion of ability and strength, which is represented by the civil service."

UNITED STATES RICH IN GEMS

NEW YORK (AP)—Diamonds owned in the United States are valued at $4,000,000,000, the Continental Insurance Company has found. They include, however, few of the world's large diamonds.

Aviation in the Lead

Transportation Panel Executed 33 Years Ago Prophetic of Modern Development.

Sculptor 33 Years Ago Foresaw Linking of Air, Rail, Waterways

Bas-Relief in Broad Street Station of Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia Depicts New Transport Outgrowth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Highways in the air, railways over the land, and waterways across the seas were linked 33 years ago in a bas-relief forecast of modern transportation which Karl Bitter, Austrian sculptor, executed for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and which is now being realized in the coast-to-coast air-rail route promoted by that company.

As a matter of fact, the consummation of the sculptor's vision is so far along the road to realization that Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the railroad, has just predicted that the transcontinental trip will be made in two days on an air-rail schedule soon to be inaugurated.

Interest in the bas-relief, in the main waiting room of the Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad here, has greatly increased since Col. Charles A. Lindbergh blazed the plane-train trail in a recent flight of inspection over the Transcontinental Air Transport's proposed course across the continent, since the Transcontinental is largely financed by and will start functioning in conjunction with the Pennsylvania early this summer, it is promised.

The prophetic group which comes in for most attention is on the extreme right of the panel typifying the progress of transportation. It consists of the Mother of Invention and her brood of five children with cherubic Aeronautics in the lead with a model of an aircraft, immediately followed by older companions bearing models of a locomotive and a steamship.

PLAN TO ABOLISH HIGH PASSPORT FEES

LONDON (AP)—Elimination of the passport visa fees by the United States and Great Britain with a saving of $10 for travelers to either country, is one of the objects of the National Travel Association which has been organized here with Lord Derby as president.

Sir Harry Brittain said that negotiations between the British and American governments aleardy are proceeding for elimination of the visa charge. He is organizing support in the House of Commons for return to the pre-war travel system, under which visas were not an expensive travel item.

Fund Is Started for Completing Grant Memorial

$400,000 Sought From Public to Undertake Work on New York Mausoleum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An intensive movement to complete the monument to Gen. U. S. Grant has just been launched by the Grant Monument Association, of which Gen. James G. Harbord is president of the board of trustees and Elihu Root the honorary head.

The memorial to General Grant was erected on the bank of the Hudson River in 1897 and stands as one of the most superbly placed monuments in the world. It has never been completed, however, and lacks today appropriate architectural setting and necessary sculptural decoration.

A new portico, topped by a bas-relief of sculptured figures, with enlarged inscribed panels on the sides of the monument depicting Civil War scenes, are planned to enrich the unrelieved lines of the present classic exterior. It also is proposed to erect a bronze equestrian statue of General Grant by Paul Manship on the plaza facing the entrance to the memorial.

To carry on its reconstruction work, the association has set out to raise by public subscription a fund of $400,000. Of this amount $30,300 already is in hand.

John Russell Pope, who designed the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., is the architect. His recommendations include reconstruction of the plaza now at the south front of the monument and the carrying of the plaza on both sides and to the rear at the north. Rearrangement and enlargement of the existing granite steps by which the monument is reached, the introduction of a granite wall, four feet high, to increase the masonry base, and a terrace for shade trees to give more mass and color are proposed. Also, to reduce the number of architectural motifs and give more grace of outline, it is proposed to eliminate the pointed top of the dome of the memorial.

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SPECIAL SESSION HABIT TOOK ROOT IN NATION EARLY

Began With First Congress —Coming Meeting Will Be Twenty-Second of Kind

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — When Congress, in response to the call of President Hoover, convenes for a special session on April 15, it will be the twenty-second time in the history of the country that it has done so.

The special session this year will be the first since the one called by President Harding in 1922. That extraordinary sitting was also for the purpose of formulating tariff and farm legislation. It ran well into the summer months.

The very first session of Congress was a "special session." It met in New York City, then the national capital, on March 4, 1789. Its first job was the imperative one of canvassing the electoral votes which made George Washington the first President. Washington was not inaugurated until April 30 of that year.

First Law Was on Tariff

The first law passed by that special session was a tariff bill. It also passed an act creating three executive departments, state, war and navy. Since that time the number of executive departments has been increased until today there are 10, with several more—particularly for communications and education—being urged.

The 21 special sessions have been held by 20 different congresses. President Harding set a record when he called two special sessions during one Congress—the Sixty-seventh. The first one, in 1922, passed the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, and in the second the Progressives, under the leadership of the elder Senator Robert M. La Follette, defeated an attempt to enact a ship subsidy proposal sponsored by the Administration.

Since the "turn of the century" Roosevelt and Coolidge have been the only Presidents not to call special sessions.

Usually special sessions have been called in the spring, i. March or April. Most special sessions in peace times have dealt with tariff legislation.

Uses Regular Rules

Congress operates in special session in the same manner and under the same rules as during regular sessions. It can meet in special session only upon the call of the President, but once it convenes it is its own master, considering what legislation it desires and adjourning at its will. The President sends a special message outlining a legislative program, but he cannot confine Congress to it.

This year House leaders have resorted to a parliamentary device in an effort to hold down the legislative processes. They organized only the Agricultural, Ways and Means and Rules committees. By withholding organization of all other committees Republican leaders propose to prevent consideration of any other legislation.

The Senate being a continuing body, all its committees will have to be organized when the Chamber convenes. Because of this fact there is nothing to prevent a wide range of legislation being broached by the Senate, and even acted on. The refusal of the House to consider the measures would not end them, as they would carry over until the regular session.

SCULPTURED HEAD IS DUG UP AT KISH

Believed to Mark Beginning of Sculpture as Art

CHICAGO (AP)—A sculptured head of Sumerian terracotta, painted, and believed to be the oldest in existence, has been unearthed in the ruins of Kish, in Mesopotamia, seat of the world's earliest civilization, according to Stephen C. Simms, director of the Field Museum of Natural History.

The head, believed to represent the period which saw the beginnings of conventionalized sculpture, was found in the level, 60 feet down, containing ruins of the first City of Kish, founded after the great flood recorded in the Bible. It is believed to date back nearly 6000 years.

RURAL PUPILS GET $40,000,000 RIDE ANNUALLY

That Is What Public Is Paying for Their Transport, According to Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The American public is now paying $40,000,000 a year for transporting school children to its rural and district schools, according to a report issued at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. Roe Lyell Johns, of Teachers College, in making a nation-wide survey of school transportation, said that the states are assuming rapidly the burden of transportation costs, and that the trend has been in accord with rural school consolidations, which themselves have been brought about at the rate of 4500 to 5000 a year since 1917.

"Transportation of school children at public expense in the United States has grown from practically nothing in 1869, when Massachusetts passed the first act of authorization, to an annual transportation estimated at more than 1,500,000 children," Dr. Johns said. "A steady increase is noted, especially on the Pacific Coast.

"All of the states have laws that make possible the transportation of pupils at public expense. Forty-three states have specific legal provisions for transportation, and in Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Utah, transportation of pupils at public expense is considered legal under general statutory provisions."

HARMSWORTHS ENDOW £30,000 PROFESSORSHIP

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A professorship of English literature endowed by Cecil Harmsworth and Lord Rothermere in the memory of their late brother, Lord Northcliffe, was formally inaugurated at University College, London, o Monday evening when the donors handed over trust deeds of £30,000 to the institution, and Dr. Charles Sisson, the first holder of the new appointment, gave the initial lecture.

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No business institution can ignore this truth and survive. No motor-car buyer can afford to ignore it.

It is the only sure basis of sound, judicious buying.

The principle underlying this fundamental economic fact has long been a tradition and a faith with the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

The buying public understands and appreciates this. It realizes that the highest quality product—the product of greatest intrinsic value—is inevitably the most economical product.

That public has actually *itself* evaluated Cadillac and La Salle—and not the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

It knows full well the traditional excellence of Cadillac-La Salle craftsmanship.

It sees at work in Cadillac and La Salle the vast buying power of General Motors deliberately planned to permit value-giving in excess of any other standard.

And it quite logically concludes that no other manufacturer can produce *as fine a car* as can the Cadillac Motor Car Company without exacting a price premium that would make the product prohibitive.

That the public has confirmed its judgment is attested by its loyal allegiance to Cadillac and La Salle and by the new hosts who are constantly flocking to Cadillac-La Salle ownership.

This is proved by the fact that in 1928 Cadillac-La Salle dollar volume exceeded the dollar volume of any manufacturer in the fine car field; and Cadillac-La Salle's business in Fleetwood custom-built models—the very ultimate in luxurious motoring—exceeded the custom-built business of all other American motor-car manufacturers combined.

In fact, the *whole and incontestable truth* of the matter is that today Cadillac and La Salle actually command preferred position and dollar volume dominance in the fine car field.

And the Cadillac Motor Car Company is the only motor-car company in history that has achieved this preferred position in the quality field and this dollar volume dominance *solely because of intrinsic value.*

It is the enthusiastic satisfaction and loyalty of the Cadillac-La Salle public that has inspired and, in a very real and literal sense, created the characteristics that make Cadillac and La Salle the finest and smartest cars on the streets of the world.

It is this enthusiasm and this loyalty that have made it possible for the Cadillac Motor Car Company to be constantly raising quality, constantly increasing value, constantly giving more and more for the purchaser's dollar—

More in fine manufacturing; more in beauty, exemplified by Cadillac and La Salle's exquisite Fisher and Fleetwood bodies; more in brilliant performance, through the high refinement and efficiency of the superbly smooth Cadillac-La Salle 90-degree, V-type, 8-cylinder power plant—

More, too, in progressive engineering as most recently evidenced by Cadillac-La Salle's three ultra-modern and exclusive safety features—the Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission, Duplex-Mechanical System of Four-Wheel Brakes and Security-Plate Glass in all windows, doors and windshields.

It is perfectly obvious to all the world that this process has been continuously widening the value gulf between Cadillac-La Salle and cars aspiring to compete with them, until today it is revealed—*more emphatically than ever before*—that Cadillac and La Salle have no *real* rivalry.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN *Division of General Motors* OSHAWA, CANADA

CADILLAC-LA SALLE

Summer is *wonderful* ... in Southern California

Read how you may come out on a two or three week's *rainless* vacation, cover an immense wonderland at minimum cost and be home "on the dot."

VACATIONISTS may take a novel, fascinating two or three weeks' trip to Southern California this summer and be back home on the set day. Low summer fares May 15 until Oct. 31. Speeding through the romantic, historic West is alone worth this attractive vacation. Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, from which transcontinental trains depart, are within easy distance of many Eastern points.

Summer days in Southern California are enjoyable—and almost invariably rainless. Humidity is rarely even apparent. Nights are cool; you'll need light wraps.

This brief itinerary details a few things you may see and do in Southern California *in only one week!*

FIRST DAY—San Gabriel Mission, Huntington Library, Mulholland mountain drive, shore line drive. Ocean bathing. Overnight, Mt. Lowe.

SECOND DAY—Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica. Night—Hollywood Bowl Symphonies.

THIRD DAY—Orange Empire trip, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands. Night—Theatre, Hollywood.

FOURTH DAY—Ocean sail to Catalina Island for overnight.

FIFTH DAY—Old Mexico. Tia Juana and Agua Caliente via ocean boulevard. San Diego overnight.

SIXTH DAY—San Diego, San Juan Capistrano Mission. Swim at Laguna. Night—Pilgrimage Play, Hollywood.

SEVENTH DAY—Santa Barbara. Swim at Montecito. Santa Barbara Mission. Ojai Valley. Night—drive Hollywood hills for view of Los Angeles illuminated.

This is but a suggestion of what may be seen in *one week.* Vary the program as you like. For instance, pack into the High Sierras or into the Big Tree country. Or, keep close to the beaches. You can lengthen your stay and fill in with countless novel things. Astounding contrasts, mystery, romance are all about you for hundreds of miles! For instance—

Los Angeles County's billion dollar oil fields and agricultural products approximating $95,000,000 annually; Los Angeles harbor where steamers leave for Hawaii and the Orient. Motor over the 5000 miles of boulevards to every interest point. Visit fascinating spots in and around Los Angeles. Go north into the gorgeous Yosemite, then to San Francisco, to Berkeley and Oakland—and entrain for home! You may see the entire Pacific coast at small extra cost.

Send the coupon at once for a special one-two-three-four-weeks itinerary in Southern California this summer. We'll return it by air mail, at your request. *It will show exactly what you can see and do here in specified time.* Also request the valuable new free vacation book "Southern California through the Camera"—73 large pictures in gravure. Mail the coupon now.

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☐ (Check if desired) Please send free "Southern California through the Camera." Also send booklets about counties I have checked.

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Name..... Street..... City..... State.....

FIGURES PROVE DRUNKENNESS WANES IN STATE

Massachusetts Commissioner Shows Arrests Decrease Since Prohibition

Authoritative and complete data refuting the claims that there are more arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts since prohibition than there were before has been given out by Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction.

Even after a 15 per cent increase in population fewer arrests for drunknenness have been made in every year since prohibition than the lowest number made in any year of the last nine years before prohibition, statistics officially compiled in his office from reports of all the courts in the State show.

Moreover, the total of these offenses in the State in 1928 was 35 per cent less than in the pre-prohibition peak year of 1917.

"A statement attributed to a Boston district court judge gave the impression that there were many more arrests for drunkenness since prohibition than before," Mr. Bates said.

"The figures gathered from courts by this department for the whole State of Massachusetts do not bear out this contention. The following table shows the cases begun in all the lower courts of the Commonwealth for drunkenness for the years 1910-1928, inclusive, as reported to this department by the various clerks of the courts.

Year	Drunkenness
1910	96,416
1911	93,629
1912	97,643
1913	104,361
1914	105,461
1915	102,919
1916	113,101
1917	126,578
1918	91,310
1919	77,250
1920	36,693
1921	57,626
1922	73,646
1923	83,583
1924	86,626
1925	82,557
1926	80,206
1927	80,694
1928	81,290

"It will be seen that while there is a substantial increase in cases from 1920 (which is the low year) to 1928, there is also a substantial reduction in drunkenness arrests over what it was prior to prohibition, notwithstanding a 15 per cent increase in population during that interval."

Dead Sea Potash Privilege Granted

By Wireless

LONDON—W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore announced in the House of Commons that the Colonial Office had received a reply from the Transjordan Government respecting the question of the Dead Sea concession. Both it and the Palestinian Government had now authorized the conclusion of a draft agreement, and the Colonial Office hoped to be in position to make a definite offer to the prospective concessionaires at an early date. Mr. Ormsby-Gore added that a concession had been offered provisionally to Major Tulloch and Mr. Novomesky in equal shares.

He was asked whether the final agreement now being considered by the Palestinian Government contained provisions to insure permanent British control and the avoidance of a monopoly of control by any group or organization interested in the production or sale of potash.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that in view of the terms of the mandate, it was not thought practicable to add provisions for British control. Any concession that was granted, however, would provide that the operating company should not, without the previous written consent of the Palestinian and Transjordan governments, enter into any arrangement for restriction of output or for raising or keeping up of prices in such manner as to restrict the output.

PLEA FOR FUND VOICED BY 'FRIENDS OF MUSIC'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Whether New York is to have a "self-contained choral-orchestral ensemble," under the leadership of Artur Bodanzky, is in the balance. An announcement just made by the Society of the Friends of Music indicates that unless $160,000 is subscribed before the middle of April, the project will have to be abandoned indefinitely.

The plans of the society call for 30 concerts during the season, which will necessitate the organization of a second large orchestra, the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, which it is now using, being available for only 15 performances. They also call for a larger auditorium than Town Hall, which the society has used for several seasons.

Irish Free State Objects to Council

President Cosgrave Insists Only Members of Royal Family Be Included

LONDON (AP)—It has been revealed in Dublin that an important intervention was made by the Irish Free State Cabinet in connection with the establishment of the Council of State to discharge temporarily the duties of the sovereign.

As soon as the intentions of the British Cabinet were announced in this connection, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State strongly protested against such action being taken without consultation with the other nations of the British commonwealth. He protested on the ground that the council of state should not include politicians or notables, or any one member of the commonwealth, but only members of the royal family.

Consequently the papers recalling Prof. Timothy Smiddy and appointing Michael MacWhite in his place as Irish Free State Minister to Washington bore only the signatures of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York.

SULTAN OF THE NEJD GETS SPECIAL PUMPS

New York State Concern Also Ships Arabic Multigrapher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Four deep-well pumps, specially constructed and inscribed, are being forwarded by Joseph Yazbik, head of the Eureka Power Company, of this city, to Ibn Saud, king of the Hejaz and sultan of the Nejd.

Mr. Yazbik said he previously sent to the Hejaz Government a multigraphing machine which turns out circular letters, carrying Arabic characters and operating so that the type print reads from right to left, in accordance with the requirements of that language.

DR. WIRTH OPPOSES DICTATORSHIP IDEA

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—Former Chancellor Wirth in an address here March 18 sounded a warning against a dictatorship, which he said was demanded only by financial interests desiring economic control of Germany.

Dr. Wirth said Germany was the last bulwark of the democratic idea in Europe and that the Republic was not only endangered but that class antagonism was growing.

TURKS PAYING OTTOMAN DEBT

ANGORA, Turkey (AP)—The Turkish Government today paid foreign bond holders the first installment on the Ottoman debt, the total of $482,000,000 of which is to be paid within 27 years.

Hoover Bases Prohibition Drive on General Enforcement Program

(Continued from Page 1)

declares that he considers Mr. Hoover favorable to prohibition.

This gentleman related that during the presidential campaign, when a question was raised concerning a dry Republican speaker going into what was considered wet territory, Mr. Hoover urged that the campaigner be sent into the section.

President Hoover, this close associate holds, will never lay a foundation for the modification or repeal of either the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Law.

Law Agencies Co-operating to Give Chicago Dryest Era

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Co-operation of the law enforcing authorities in carrying out the prohibition law is mutually beneficial and likely to bring out the best results. Rising from a round-table conference here, Chicago's various officials dealing with prohibition came to this unanimous verdict.

"Of course it is helpful," commented William F. Russell, commissioner of police. "If you had a problem and you over there had a problem, and I had a problem, and we could get together and talk it over, wouldn't that be helpful?"

Every official branch is co-operating, E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition commissioner, pointed out. "I never saw a more enthusiastic gathering," he declared. "There was no hitch in any place, only wholehearted co-operation. It means everything. There is less whisky in Chicago today than there ever has been."

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard the steps taken toward unified action as setting a precedent. George E. Q. Johnson, the United States District Attorney, who arranged the conference, said he thought the co-operation achieved is the most complete in any big city.

Judge Daniel P. Trude went back to the Municipal Court after the session and recommended that some similar type of conference be established there for discussion of common problems of law.

"There is no question about the helpfulness of such meetings," he said of the prohibition conferences.

"Progress is being made here. A new morale is being built up. Office holders are trying to do the right thing because they feel the voters are inclined to back them.

The recent establishment of the "racket court" over which Judge Trude presides is a manifestation of co-operation. It is in effect a prohibition court. District Attorney Johnson said of it after the conference: "The Federal Government wants to get rid of minor cases in the 'racket court,' so it can concentrate on the more important cases. It has relieved us to some extent and will help us more. We have a very big docket."

"The meeting was tremendously helpful," said Alexander G. Jamie, special agent in charge of the Bureau of Prohibition in Chicago. "It was very satisfactory from the point of view of our getting something we never got before."

Others participating included Harry Olson, chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago; H. W. Keele, assistant state's attorney assigned to the racket court, and George H. Hurlbut, assistant prohibition administrator.

Jones Act Causes Scarcity of Liquor in Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The few large-scale bootleggers left in Philadelphia after the sweeping inquiries and indictments of the special grand jury, have gone into retirement since the passage of the Jones Act.

Many saloons in the eastern section of the State, heretofore operating as "soft drink parlors," have voluntarily closed their doors because the supply has been cut off, and in this city, which a year ago had 13,000 "speakeasies," there is very little liquor to be had.

The large order bootleggers, dealing chiefly in alcohol, have withdrawn from the business, at least until they can learn whether the new teeth set in the dry law are really as sharp as they are reported to be. Col. Samuel O. Wynne, federal prohibition administrator for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, regards the law as the greatest enforcement step ever taken.

"The phase of the law which makes violation of the Volstead Act a felony is one of its most valuable features," he said. "This gives us the right to deport aliens found guilty of selling liquor, and will have a very important bearing on enforcement."

Albany W. C. T. U. Stages Big Dry Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A "moral demonstration" by more than 200 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just been staged in the galleries of the Assembly under the leadership of Mrs. B. Leigh Colvin, state president of the organization. The purpose of the demonstration was to emphasize the demand throughout the State for the enactment of prohibition enforcement legislation.

Prior to the demonstration, Assemblyman Willis H. Sargent (R.), of Syracuse, who sponsored an amendment to the Jenks state enforcement bills which would have permitted beer and light wines, formally announced he had reversed his position and would vote dry as "a sincere believer in enforcement." His vote probably will mean the adoption of the Jenks bills by the Assembly when they are called up. Dry leaders also predict the bills may go through the Senate, due to the flood of telegrams arriving in Albany from all over the State demanding that the Hoover declarations be supported.

New York Begins First Action Under Jones Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first indictments in this district under the new Jones Law have just been returned by the Federal Grand Jury. Three persons were indicted, each charged with having sold one glass of liquor to a federal agent.

The maximum penalty for this offense under the Jones Law is five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

Prosecution of the cases will constitute the first test of the new law in this district, although the attorney of one of the offenders announced that his client would plead guilty in the hope of receiving a minimum sentence.

Action of a group of attorneys in organizing a volunteer defense committee to aid "worthy" violators arrested under the Jones Law drew a protest from David Barnett, chairman of the Prohibition Educational League.

Firmer Action by Courts Held Key to Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Total abstinence will soon become popular and drinking will pass out of style as a result of President Hoover's appeal for better enforcement of the prohibition law, declared George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"President Hoover's statement in favor of total abstinence sets an example that will have more weight than that of any other person," Mr. Crabbe said.

"To those, however, who will not respond to such an appeal and who have no respect for our statutes, the strong arm of the federal criminal code will be the best deterrent," he said. Urging a reasonable use of the severer penalties allowed, Mr. Crabbe said that "courts will have fewer criminals to deal with if they do not temporize further. The Jones Law gives them the opportunity."

Japanese Defend Anti-War Treaty

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Government on March 19 published a lengthy statement upholding the Kellogg anti-war pact.

The statement was in reply to interpellations in the Diet by Yukio Ozaki, leader of the Constitutional Party, in which it was charged that the phrase, "the name of their respective peoples" in Article 1 of the treaty is in violation of the Emperor's sole right to make treaties.

The political controversy which flared up recently in the Diet over the phrase is one of the reasons why Japan, alone of the original signatories, has not yet ratified the treaty.

The Government's statement insists that the phraseology is in nowise contrary to "the spirit and letter" of the Japanese Constitution.

PARAGUAY ENVOY BACKS DRY LAW IN WASHINGTON

Legation Undisturbed by "Diplomatic Immunity" Question on Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—One of the 58 foreign embassies and legations in Washington is unperturbed by the commotion over the question of diplomatic immunity in connection with transportation of liquors and wines. This is Paraguay.

The Paraguayan Legation takes little interest in diplomatic corps protests to the State Department over difficulties in bringing in alcoholic beverages. The reason is that the Paraguayan Legation is dry, and has been since the arrival in Washington of Dr. Juan V. Ramirez, secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

The Paraguayan Legation is one of the small foreign missions in the capital. In some quarters its example has been proposed as one that large embassies might follow in removing present friction between the diplomatic corps and the District of Columbia Police Department.

The immediate cause of the commotion is police seizure of a truckload of liquor being transported to the Siamese Legation under "diplomatic immunity."

The two drivers of the truck, which the Legation had hired for the purpose, are out on $500 bail each, but the prospect is that the case will not be pressed. The Siamese Legation is represented as being shocked by the publicity it has received, and is eager to have the matter dropped.

At the same time, other members of the diplomatic corps feel that definite rules should be laid down to clarify their rights. Under ancient international usage exempting diplomatic goods and chattels, no writ or process can be served upon a diplomatist, and no American agent may enter a foreign mission without invitation. Under international law, an embassy or legation is on foreign soil. As such it is entitled to bring in such diplomatic liquor as it sees fit. The problem is how to bring it into the country without causing friction with the police.

Some embassies in Washington would perhaps like to follow the Paraguayan example of going dry to escape the connotation which "diplomatic immunity" is coming to have. It has been said for one embassy that it would consent to take such action, if told in a formal statement by the State Department that such a move would meet with approval.

AHRENBERG PLANS TO START FLIGHT IN JUNE

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Capt. Albin Ahrenberg, one of Sweden's best civilian fliers, who is planning a flight from Sweden to the United States, now hopes definitely to start in June.

Captain Ahrenberg is pushing the necessary preparations. He will use a specially built hydroairplane, made in Sweden, and expects to reach New York by way of Iceland and Greenland, where fuel depots will be established in advance.

ORIENTAL JUSTICE TAXES CELIBACY

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — Turkey has decided to institute a celibacy tax. This tax will equal the total of present income and general taxes, and will be imposed on bachelors 25 to 45 years old, spinsters 20 to 35, and on childless widows and widowers.

Twenty per cent of the revenue of the celibacy tax will be distributed to families with a minimum of five children.

GUARD LIEUTENANT MAKES AIR RECORD

Sets Endurance Mark for Primary Training Planes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A new world's endurance record for primary training government planes was made March 18 by Lieut. Joe T. Shumate of the Arkansas National Guard, who remained aloft 11 hours and four minutes. He took off at 5:45 a. m. and landed at 4:49 p. m. His 100-gallon gas supply was exhausted.

The previous record so far as officials here could learn, was 4 hours, 26 minutes, set by Lieutenant Shumate and Lieut. L. R. Hewitt of the National Guard here.

A silver cup recently was offered by Lieut. Stafford L. Lambert of St. Louis, secretary of the National Guard Air Association, to the flier keeping a plane of this type in the air for the longest period without refueling.

Lieutenant Shumate is a graduate of the army training school at San Antonio, and was cited for valorous action during the Arkansas flood of 1927. He had hoped to remain aloft 13 hours.

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LOSS OF SVEHLA SERIOUS BLOW TO CZECH COALITION

Resigning Statesman Stood Next to Masaryk in Popular Esteem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovak politics has suffered a great loss by the resignation of Anton Švehla, the former Prime Minister. Although not able to take an active part in the deliberations for more than 12 months, the prestige of this leader of the Agrarian Party stood so high, not only among his own followers but also in the whole state, that Parliament was prepared to carry on under a deputy nominated by him, in the hope that he might once more assume office. This prospect not being realizable in the near future, Švehla has now handed in his resignation.

Anton Švehla was one of the greatest personalities in post-war central Europe. A born statesman and negotiator, far-sighted, more capable of dealing with men than with things, he stood next to Masaryk in popular esteem. It has been well said that while Masaryk made this state independent, Beneš gave it an international standing, Rašin saved it from inflation and set it on the way to financial stabilization, Švehla controlled internal politics in such a way as to make all these other aims realizable.

A son of the land, he became organizer of the Agrarians, who now form the largest party in the state. But party was never allowed to take the place of the state in any of his considerations.

POLES WANT DIET TO CONSIDER CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Poland — The Government non-party bloc in the Diet has come forward with a proposal for the reform of the Constitution which will receive the consideration of the Diet. The project gives greater powers to the President, who is to summon, open, prorogue and close the Diet and Senate. The Diet should also be summoned every year.

The President nominates and dismisses the Prime Minister, and other Ministers, fills the offices, nominates the judges and members of the state tribunal, is the supreme authority of the armed forces, nominates and dismisses the General Inspector of the forces, also the officers of all ranks.

There are several further articles concerning the Diet and Senate and the Courts of Justice, and all these proposals will be considered by the Diet.

NEW STANZAS FOUND OF "ORLANDO FURIOSO"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE—In the National Library of Naples, among the autograph manuscripts which were brought from the Certosa (Carthusian Monastery) of San Martino, a manuscript of Lodovico Ariosto has been brought to light containing, among other literary matter, 15 unpublished octave stanzas of "Orlando Furioso." The credit for this discovery is due to the director of the library, Dr. Gaetano Burgada, and to Prof. Emilio Piermarini.

Dr. Piermarini has sent the text of the stanzas, together with a note upon their discovery to Pegaso, the new literary review, in which they will shortly appear.

Gandhi Prepares Plan for Boycott

Would Eliminate Foreign Cloth and Substitute Native Product

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—For carrying out the congress program regarding the boycott of foreign cloth with the aid of khadi (handspun and handwoven cloth), Mahatma Gandhi has prepared a scheme for submission to the Working Committee of the Congress.

The scheme requires congress organizations to call for volunteers to go from door to door in every town and village having a congress committee and collect foreign cloth and deliver or receive orders for khadi. Foreign cloth, it is stated, should be burned. Wherever possible, foreign cloth dealers should be individually visited with a view to inducing them to stop further purchase of foreign cloth and to cancel all cancelable orders.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops may, it is pointed out, be undertaken wherever possible and where there is no danger of violence being committed by the congress pickets. The help and co-operation of all political and other organizations should be solicited in the campaign and the help of patriotic women should also be enlisted.

Ancient Palaces on Cobbled Streets

Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

In the Sevilla of the Tropics—Trinidad, One of the Oldest Towns of the New World.

Cuba Beyond Havana

VI—Fiesta Night in Trinidad: Throngs in Narrow Streets, Thrum of Guitars, and Gay Lantern Parade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Havana, Cuba

IT IS a night of fiesta in Trinidad. The streets that are deserted by day are thronged with people, passing up and down the narrow ways cobbled by slave labor long ago. In the plaza two or three small native orchestras with guitars, drums and rattling gourds are all playing at once, portions of the populace singing the weird, monotonous chants that are almost Oriental.

From the distance comes a strange drone, gradually growing louder, more monotonous than the singing in the Plaza this beating of drums and shrieking of a fife. There is a sudden shifting of the throng in the square as it strains to get a glimpse of the gay paper lantern parade coming into view. Small boys gather in swarms and fall in behind the procession, taking up the refrain until its sound absorbs everything. Up the street the parade passes, lost to sight, now growing fainter, now louder as it circles and crosses the streets terminating in the Plaza.

The people settle again to their restless shifting, a mass of gay color. When the orchestras cease, the tremendous clatter of the talking throng is apparent. Above it sound only the singsong cries of the vendors of candy and roasted peanuts or a friendly argument that has all the noises of a battle royal.

The night is glorious. The grand old cream-colored palaces of the Spanish governors are resplendent in the pale green of the moonlight. The sky is a deep blue and the mountains to the north rise like the Sierra Nevadas of Southern Spain, a rich dark purple. This is Sevilla in the tropics, the Trinidad that feared the buccaneers and moved its houses back from the shore to avoid their depredations; Trinidad, one of the earliest settled towns of Spain's first province in the New World; Trinidad almost untouched by the twentieth century, its ancient houses dozing in a siesta that has lasted a century or more.

PAN-EUROPE FOLK SANGUINE FOR 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The last issue of the organ of the Pan-Europe movement, after giving a comprehensive survey of what has been accomplished during 1928, devotes an important article to what it hopes to achieve during the present year.

Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi says as soon as the reparations problem has been settled and the Rhineland evacuated, general European problems will come to the front once more. The press of Europe is to be enlisted in the cause of peace, and the organization of scientific work on a large scale will result in the establishment of a Pan-European institute.

MAINE STRIKE SETTLED

SKOWHEGAN, Me. (AP)—The strike of the 200 employees of the Maine Spinning Company, which began two weeks ago today, has been settled.

EMIR'S RULE TO FACE TEST IN TRANSJORDAN

Step Toward Constitutional Government Follows on Pact With Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The parliamentary elections which are about to take place in Transjordan mark an important stage in the constitutional development of their territory ruled by the Emir Abdullah.

The situation in Trans-Jordan has at length become such as to justify an attempt to carry this undertaking into effect. An agreement between Great Britain and Transjordan was signed in Jerusalem on Feb. 20, 1928, and was approved last September by the Council of the League of Nations. The agreement, however, is not to come into force until a constitutional government has been set up in Transjordan, and it now remains for the final step to be taken by the establishment of a Legislative Council.

The council is to consist of 15 members. Due provision is made for the representation of the Christian and Circassian minorities, and the membership is to be made up of nine Moslems, three Christians and one Circassian, together with two representatives of the Bedouin tribes.

According to the Opposition, the Emir and his Government are abusing their authority to strengthen their position and to insure a majority at the polls.

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BETTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—During the last year and more there has been an appreciable improvement in the general economic situation in Bulgaria, as shown by the decrease in the number of promissory notes protested.

In 1922 the total value of the protested notes was 664,600,000 levs; in 1924 it was 1,057,800,000; in 1926, 1,807,700,000 and in 1927, 1,585,500,000 levs. During 1928 the total number of notes protested was less than 190,000 and their total value was about 1,400,000,000 levs. This is significant in view of the fact that it was made during a time of poor crops and heavy damage by earthquakes.

DANISH SCOUTS GET $25,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A Danish lawyer, Collerup Iörgensen, has left $25,000 to the Boys Section of Danish Scouts. The money is to be devoted to the purchase of a farm or a piece of land to be used for camping.

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Theatrical News of the World

Mobility the Chief Problem in Making Talking Pictures

By ROY POMEROY

[Mr. Pomeroy's work as head of the sound-film research work of Paramount has done much to develop talking films. He directed the Paramount dialogue picture, "Interference." Mr. Pomeroy has long been a technical expert with Paramount. One of the best known film effects devised by him was the parting of the Red Sea in "The Ten Commandments."]

New York

THE technique of the stage is dependent upon the time element involved in the moving of scenery, and for that reason the stage play is written from a more or less static standpoint.

The greatest charm of the silent motion picture is its mobility. For this reason, I feel that the talking picture of the future should be distinctly a motion picture that talks, rather than a motion picture presentation of a stage play. At the moment, however, we are confronted with the same problem as the stage, the difficulty in this case being the lack of mobility—not of scenery, but of apparatus. At the moment each set-up requires a complete shifting of microphones and electrical apparatus. To get this perfect mobility will involve endless experiment.

The apparatus now supplied is excellent, but it is our problem to develop it to its fullest capacity. Such experiments should be conducted with a view to making the changes of microphones as simple as the changes of camera are today.

We have at present the problem of tempo. The silent motion picture is photographed at speeds varying under 60 feet a minute. It is projected in the theater at a speed of 90 feet a minute. In other words, the action as projected on the screen is one-third faster than it was actually taken. This has produced a very fast tempo, to which every motion picture goer has become accustomed. The talking picture is photographed at 90 feet a minute and projected at 90. Any change in taking or projecting would vary the pitch of the voices in the same manner as when a phonograph is speeded up or slowed down.

It is very difficult to direct artists to move at a speed which would be one-third faster than normal. For that reason talking pictures have an apparent element of slowness. This problem is one which will be gradually overcome by experiment and experience. With the apparatus which we are now using, the finest acoustic results are possible; but always there is the element of time in production and the expense incurred by any delay. For that reason it is not always possible to produce results as perfectly as could be wished because of the commercial necessity of the moment.

However, some time I hope to see a picture made where adequate time will be given in its production, which will enable the director and technical experts to develop this art to its highest point. Once the picture is completed its quality is then dependent upon the operator in the theater. All of the care and pains taken by the engineers in producing a talking picture will be lost if it is not correctly reproduced. I am glad to say that in most theaters the operators are intelligent and well trained, but here also there is room for continuous experiment in the reproducing apparatus.

If the talking moving picture is to succeed I feel that its success will be dependent entirely upon earnest experiment to utilize the apparatus to its fullest capacity, and that we should strive only for the highest quality, both from a production and acoustical standpoint.

At no time in the history of motion pictures have we been so dependent upon the engineer as we are now.

All types of building materials are now being tried which will give perfect sound proofing, and at the same time give perfect acoustic qualities. Engineers are now experimenting with the silent camera, as the extreme sensibility of the microphone renders the old type obsolete, unless it be used in a sound proof booth, shooting through plate glass. There is a definite problem in the development of both the negative and positive film. Any errors in development will affect the quality of sound. Photometers, sensitometers and other apparatus are now being perfected to enable the photographic chemist to produce accurately the final result. Visual methods and personal judgment are impossible in the development of the sound track negative or positive.

This new art has given a terrific impetus to inventive genius. It has brought to a focus an immense amount of collective thinking. Back of it all are the resources of the research laboratories of the big electrical companies.

The amount of mental power back of the talking picture means it can never die, but unless every one strives to produce only the finest work it may lose popularity for a time. Then those companies who have had the foresight to establish a research department for improvement in technique, and are in a position to produce the finest product, will survive.

Addition of Sound Makes Motion Pictures a New Language

By RAYMOND HATTON

[Mr. Hatton, after many years of silent picture work, following long stage experience, is now starring in short talking comedies, made by the Christies.]

Los Angeles

PERHAPS no art or industry or combination of both such as is represented in the production of motion pictures has ever had such a sudden revolutionary upheaval as has been caused by the advent of the talking and sound picture, commonly referred to as the "talkie," in Hollywood.

Every branch of this tremendous industry has felt the direct effect of this radical change of method and technique. Some idea of the magnitude of this upheaval can be gained by a cursory view of a few outstanding branches of the industry.

Take, for instance, a producer. I am sure he would come first among the vast number of those affected most vitally. One of the most prominent of these men remarked to me some months ago that the talking picture had postponed his retirement at least 10 years. When one takes into consideration that millions of dollars' worth of expensive equipment have to be thrown into the discard (junked) to make way for indispensable supplies needed in the making of the talking and sound picture, the reasons are obvious.

Added millions must be, and are, being spent in building new soundproof stages; in installation of recording devices, requiring the services of armies of electrical engineers together with innumerable other expensive, worrisome detail known only to a producer. No one can possibly tell at this early date how long this equipment will be used or when the methods now thought to be perfect will be obsolete.

The scenario writer, who has always carried a burden seldom appreciated by the public as a whole, has a task herculean in comparison to his old job. He cannot use the technique of the stage play-writing, nor can he use the technique of pantomime exclusively, but must be able to combine the two, so to speak, to express himself in this new language. In fact, the problems are so devious that some studios employ one writer to do the so-called "silent version" and then this finished silent picture is turned over to a dialogue writer who injects the spoken titles, or dialogue, as this new work is called.

The director also finds himself squirming to adjust himself to the new régime. In fact, his position at this time is comparable with that of a stage director who has never made a motion picture and is suddenly given the job to do. They each have a sense of drama, but it is necessary to future progress to master the technique. As with the writers, the silent version is often made by one director and the talking version passed on to a stage director to complete. The happy situation is when the picture director has come from the stage and is proficient in both lines of work.

The cameraman has an equally mystifying problem. For over 20 years he, together with the electricians, have been creating an artistic lighting system that has become wellnigh perfect. Almost overnight they have had to change from the arc light system to that of incandescent lamps. Arguments as to efficiency of the systems vary. The incandescents are noiseless, while the arcs make a humming sound picked up by a sensitive microphone, blurring all other sounds. As a climax to all his other troubles the cameraman on a sound picture is confined in an almost airtight sound-proof booth with only a motor-driven camera for a companion.

I have given a sketchy idea of the problems that most of the branches of the picture industry are having.

The actor's problem is equally as puzzling as that of any other branch. However, if he has not had previous training in the traditions of the theater, it does not necessarily spell his doom. If he is ambitious he has new worlds to conquer and will take delight in mastering this new art. Those of us who came from the theater and still retain our love for it find in this new art an added impetus to create better and more complete characterizations.

Personally, I am most enthusiastic about talking pictures. Pantomime is a good way to express oneself artistically, but with the added medium, voice, one can give a much more satisfying and complete characterization.

Out here in Hollywood there is a great deal of discussion pro and con as to the permanency of the talking and sound pictures. It seems to me they are here to stay.

The short subject talking pictures are particularly appealing. They consist of pictures two or three reels in length, and this will open a field of classic literature hitherto practically untouched.

Whatever the future of the talking and sound pictures may be, they will hand to posterity the accurate record of the voices of all prominent people in history from now on.

Notwithstanding the fact that this new art has a jargon of its own such as mikes, play-backs, contacts, interlocks, synchronization, dialogue, etc., I am most grateful to the talking picture for eliminating that fella who reads titles out loud.

Theaters in Portugal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—A few years ago theaters in Portugal produced a succession of fine plays, both national and translated from other languages. These were acted by talented artists, many of whom had won fame both at home and abroad. Each year one or two companies from the Comédie Française or another good theater came to Portugal for a short season.

Latterly, owing perhaps to monetary causes as well as to the passing of some notable Portuguese actors and actresses, such as Eduardo Brazao, the famous Lucinda Simoens, and others.

Either from a lack of originality inherent, which can only be supplanted by an exceptional magnificence of dress and scenery, or for other reasons, there are said to be symptoms of a slight falling off in the popularity of the revue theaters, and this fact is being taken advantage of by people anxious to bring about a revival of more artistic conditions.

Sir Guy Standing

SITTING beside a window in his hotel room in Boston, glancing now and then at the Christopher Wren spire of the Arlington Street Church near by, and again rising to pace the room, always soldierly in his bearing, Sir Guy Standing chatted with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

He spoke with pleasure of Jane Cowl's fantasy, "The Jealous Moon," which she is putting aside this week at the Plymouth Theater in favor of a revival of Stephen Phillips' tragedy, "Paolo and Francesca." In the fantasy Sir Guy played Harlequin, a rôle that carried a good share of the underlying implications of Miss Cowl's romantic play. It is a part that could be played largely in a sinister vein, but his interpretation made of it something larger, something almost partaking of a genial commentator upon the confused course of Columbine's heart affairs.

When the actor handed to his visitor a sheaf of landscape drawings, it became easier to understand how he had enriched his stage rôle, matching Miss Cowl's humanizing of an ancient type in her writing of it with a characterization that took on the elements of a study "in the round." Harlequin in this version was no mere silhouette of a man, no animation of a single ruling passion, no unfeeling figure moved along by self-interest. Miss Cowl drew the character as a duplex being, dramatic alike in his relation to other personages in the story and in his relation to his own secret feelings. This character has an inner as well as an outer nature.

Sir Guy's drawings showed him interpreting scenes in nature with the same command of their double nature. That is, he considers a subject as much for what it is as for what it seems to be. Only because he felt the underlying structure, the incalculable weight and mass of the cliffs and mesas in the scenes he drew in the course of Miss Cowl's western tour last season, was he able to depict the tumultuous aspect of those rocks and hills.

Understanding proportion, he gives the scale of a place of vast distances by introducing a hut or two in the foreground. Just so, in his acting, he represents a complete man, not simply the emotional fragment that might serve as a menacing intruder between Columbine and Pierrot. In the actor's portfolio are drawings of Boston vistas, of the great busy Philadelphia canyon that is to become the site of that city's underground railway, and atmospheric pictures made along Thames.

With a relish that is impossible to represent in these words, Sir Guy talked of Charles Frohman, in whose companies he appeared for many years, both at the Empire Theater, New York, and on tour. "Charley Frohman was an artist. I think he did more for the theater of his time than any other one man. He knew what he wanted, though he couldn't put it into words. He was the ideal audience. At rehearsal in a pathetic scene he would say to me: 'A little more of that. (Snuffle.) Yes, that's it! (Sob.) Good, good!' Then he would dry his eyes and sigh happily."

His daughter, Katherine Standing, acted for years with the resident company at the Copley Theater in Boston. She is now playing in Milwaukee. It has so happened that the father has never seen his daughter act. Once their professional paths crossed when she was playing in "The Money Lender" in New York. "But he went bankrupt the day before I reached town," Sir Guy smiled ruefully, "and again I missed seeing her."

Molière Modernized in Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

A REVIVAL of Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," in a version called "Bourgeois bleibt Bourgeoise" ("The Bourgeoise you have always with you"), has been made under the direction of Heinz Saltenburg at the Lessing Theater. Ernst Toller and Walter Hasenclever made this version in two parts, one set in Molière's time and the other in today.

In the first half all the most superficial elements in the nouveau riche theme have been preserved: the aping of the aristocrats. It is played in the eighteenth century costumes. Then there is an intermezzo, in which Mons. Jourdain and the spector are transported across two centuries to our own day. Mons. Jourdain of the Court of Saint Louis has now become merely Herr Seigfried Jordan, proud owner of the largest department store in the West End of Berlin.

In the second half the new Herr Jordan proves to be thes ame old Mons. Jourdain. He is shown as the perennial parvenu, the fawning nouveau riche, a character unredeemed. Instead of admiring the French king he now kowtows to a declassé Russian princess, and wishes his daughter to marry a prince. There is much topical joking in this half, and naturally all ends happily for all concerned.

The two intellectual authors who have taken such pains to show a parallel between the eighteenth century parvenu and the twentieth century type do not seem to know that the modern department store owner is unlikely to be a nouveau riche type. The real parvenu type of today is the aristocrat who wishes to adapt himself to a post-war world in which he has no real place, who poses as a democrat, who tries in vain to ape the middle class. Here is the figure for a modern comedy—or tragedy—writer. Neither Toller nor Hasenclever is heartless enough to connive at a cruel comedy of wit.

Nevertheless, in spite of the lack of humor and the intellectual lack of logic in the text, the play is stimulating. It has tempo and speed. Alexander Granovsky, Russian director, following the Tairoff formula, turns the actor into acrobat, player, dancer, singer and half-athlete.

Max Pallenberg, Berlin's favorite comic actor, plays the rôle of Jourdain-Jordan. Pallenberg is the kind of artist well known on the American and English variety stage, who can fill vast theaters with their own humor.

From the moment Pallenberg entered the scene, with his comic red wig and his funny, grotesque pink costume of the eighteenth century, until he shed these comic opera clothes for the serious garb of the business man, to resume them at a fancy-dress ball, Pallenberg was one sheer delight.

Jane Cowl Revives 'Paolo and Francesca'

PREPARATORY to beginning a New York engagement, April 1, at the Forrest Theater, in "Paolo and Francesca," Jane Cowl is presenting this blank verse tragedy by Stephen Phillips at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, this week. Under the management of William A. Brady Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman, Miss Cowl has prepared a production that is well acted, and pictorially staged.

Miss Cowl evokes and sustains a pure, high note in her etherealized characterization of Francesca. In her white robe, and wearing golden hair, with aspect and tones of cloistered innocence, she struck the key of poetic romance in the first two acts. In the third act, clad in violet draperies, and sitting as if enthroned in Giovanni's arbor, she seemed like an apparition that had floated out of a medieval Italian painting. This scene, as well as those within the castle, combine authoritative pictorial design and subtle lighting into stage pictures, slightly mysterious and unworldly.

In the last act Miss Cowl, now clad as in a sheath of flame, attains her most poignant stroke in the scene in which Francesca's bewildered distress breaks down the long nourished resentment of Lucrezia. Never through the evening did Miss Cowl mar the fair surface of the high sweet tone of this idealized Francesca. No more nearly, it would seem, could human impulses be transmuted into music, still retaining the human instrument.

In sustaining this exaltation, Miss Cowl was well seconded by Philip Merivale's knightly Paolo and Sir Guy Standing's soldierly tenderness as Giovanni. Without rant these three showed Stephen Phillips' hapless figures racked with agonies of betrayal of all they held most dear. "Unwillingly they wooed, unwillingly I slew them," Giovanni mourns at the end. Hardly a passage in this painstaking production seems just literary, so humanizing has been Miss Cowl's interpretation of the high colored imagery and rhetorical forms in the verse.

Joyce Carey, in a part much different from the cool schemer she played in "The Jealous Moon," provided a needed contrasty note of normal girlish warmth as the sprightly maidservant to Francesca. Jessie Ralph brought breadth and depth to her part of the nurse Angela. Katherine Emmett as Lucrezia, a rôle filled with cross currents of emotion, sustained well her share in the major situations. And so on through a long well-chosen cast of players that were ever in their due place in the picture. No small boy, probably, will ever shout at a Phillips tragedy, "Where's your Willie Shakespe now?" But Miss Cowl's revival justifies itself by its own beauty.

E. C. S.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Duke of York was present at the Royal Albert Hall to receive on behalf of the British Empire Institute Mr. Herbert Ponting's film, "The Epic of the South Pole," describing Scott's last expedition to the antartic. The film was shown on this occasion, which also inaugurated the formation of an Empire Library of British films.

Among the most impressive incidents in the film is an enormous iceberg which extended for 20 miles, forming a gigantic island with cliffs over 100 feet in height and upon which the whole city of New York could rest comfortably. Most amusing are the domestic scenes among the penguins. Of the grave the most moving is the little group of the four explorers taken at the south pole, standing round the small Norwegian tent surmounted by the flag that disappointed all their hopes of priority; and also the picture of the great cairn built to the memory of the four explorers in the midst of those wide antarctic wastes. Technically speaking, the pictures are magnificent. Perhaps the most interesting element of all was the wonderful lighting effects obtained.

A vast and distinguished audience was present. An interesting paper was read by Rear Admiral E. R. Evans, who was Scott's second in command in the expedition and himself led the rescue party that solved the final mystery and erected the lonely cairn in the antarctic.

"The Four Just Men," a re-edited version of the Edgar Wallace thriller has been privately presented by New Era. It is a Stoll production. The story concerns four men who mete out summary justice to those who have hitherto slipped through the meshes of the law of the land. These four men were well played by Cecil Humphreys; George Bellamy, Owen Roughwood and Charles Croker-King, ably assisted by Teddy Arundel as Sir Philip Ramon, their intended victim. Sir Philip Ramon gets a shock which brings him to his senses and he hastens to effect the reforms among the employees desired by the four just men.

"Othello" in Modern Dress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM—At the Birmingham Repertory Theater, "Othello" in modern dress, presented by the Birmingham Repertory Company. Producer, H. K. Ayliff.

This is the sixth Shakespeare play which Sir Barry Jackson has put into modern dress. What sense of novelty there may be disappears soon after the rising of the curtain, and Desdemona is acceptable and convincing in her modern frock and shingled hair. So Othello steps naturally into the realm of actuality by being attired in modern military uniform.

The company gave a fine performance, though too enthusiastic regard for pace left little time for enjoyment of the sounding lines and beautiful meter. The Othello of Scott Sunderland was the chief offender in this, but the part makes lapses from clear diction easy. What he lacked in clarity was made up for by the commanding presence, noble gesture, and tumultuous passion with which this tragic figure was presented.

Iago, played by Julian D'Albie, was suave, subtle, cunning, speaking his lines with clear delivery which brought full enjoyment of their matchless beauty.

The Desdemona of Daphne Heard was also likable for the clarity and richness of her voice and her insight. Her acting in the Willow Song scene was poignant. Emilia was played by Eileen Beldon with brilliance and force.

"Noah's Ark"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Winter Garden, to the accompaniment of sound devices that jar the theater, Warner Brothers' "Noah's Ark" revives a spectacular type of picture that has fallen into disuse since the "talkies" came in. The climactic episodes project a tumultuous flow of imagery and massive cumulation of effect. These stupendous scenes depicting Noah's flood are the chief justification for the picture.

Darryl Zanuck's ambitious attempt to parallel the purgation of the human race by flood in Noah's time with its later chastening by martial visitation in 1914 should have resulted in a story of genuine interest. As it is, all we have is a group of moderns caught in the Great War who in turn become Noah and his family and foes as the author shifts his cycles to pre-Chaldean times. Beside the obvious similarity of his two sets of characters and their plights, Mr. Zanuck has let his story shuttle about the halls of time without weaving a pattern of distinction or consistency.

Michael Curtiz, the director, has done exceedingly well with the opening sequences and the flood episodes. The central part, with its tritely told war story, falls off in interest. Dolores Costello looks lovely in her double rôle. George O'Brien rather overworks his part. Others in the cast are Noah Beery, Anders Randolph, Louise Fazenda, Guinn Williams and Nigel de Brulier.

The Warner Brothers production staff deserves much credit for the striking interpretation of the ark and of the circumstances attendant on its launching. A great variety of animals is depicted in the scenes of embarkation. There are some amusing touches in their final installation aboard ship, and a fadeout of Noah's gallant craft riding seething waters that have gradually washed out all vestige of hill and vale.

R. F.

Stage Notes

Authorities of that Irish college who refuse to bestow an honorary degree upon Shaw, "because he had done nothing for Ireland," are brave men. His retort will scorch.

Reinhardt, after planning for a year to make a silent film spectacle, has been so impressed by developments of the "talkies" that he has abandoned the scheme, and returned to Vienna.

Hoboken's fad for reopening ancient theaters with dramatic antiques has been copied by New York. The Bowery Theater, which first opened its doors 122 years ago, is to be relighted with "Under the Gaslight."

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MANCHURIA MAIN TOPIC FOR PACIFIC PARLEY

Immigration Issue to Be Studied at Kyoto Meeting of Institute in Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—With representatives from all areas of the Pacific basin expected to be in attendance, the Institute of Pacific Relations will meet from Oct. 25 to Nov. 9 in Kyoto, the old capital city of Japan, it is announced by J. Merle Davis, general secretary, in a letter to Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon and an active member of the organization. The Pacific Council, the International Research Committee and the program committee will meet a week in advance of the conference.

The international situation in Manchuria will probably be the most delicate as well as the most important question discussed at the session. Studies on this topic are being made by many member groups, including representatives of Russia, China and Japan.

Flood of Immigrants

"This situation has attracted much attention in recent months because of the proposed Morgan loan to the South Manchurian railway," declares Dr. J. B. Condliffe, research secretary of the institute. "Behind these diplomatic problems, however, there are interesting situations created by the rapidity with which Manchuria is beng colonized. Immigrants are poring in from North China at the rate of about 1,000,000 a year and are turning a prairie country into closely settled farming districts."

Other important topics include the political situation in China, and population and food supply in general. Dr. J. B. Condliffe declares that much more stress is likely to be laid upon the internal political problems of China as they affect foreign relationships that have previously been possible.

Rusisan Influence Studied

A Russian group has been invited to participate in the next conference and it is proposed that a Chinese scholar undertake a study of the penetration of Russian influence in China since the Soviet régime.

A valuable feature of the program lies in the fact that research will be done by Chinese and Japanese scholars using Chinese and Japanese sources, which have hitherto been inaccessible to European investigators. In the same way arrangements are being made for translations of important Russian documents, which bear upon research subjects.

The Japanese council is headed by Viscount Shibusawa. The membership of the Japanese group has now grown to 300.

In China the organization of the Institute is in the hands of a council drawn mainly from Peiping and Shanghai. Dr. David Yui of Shanghai is chairman.

Heads of the various groups are F. W. Eggleston, Australia; Sir Robert L. Borden, Canada; David Z. T. Yui, China; Lionel Curtis, Great Britain; Junnosuke Inouye, Japan; Sir James Allen, New Zealand; Ray Lyman Wilbur, United States.

Railways Declared Nearing Perfection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—With the handling of freight cars by Class 1 railroads 99.97 per cent perfect in 1928, a further downward revision of rail rates will mean less efficient transportation, since losses cannot longer be regained through economies, John J. Cornwell, general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio, told members of the Bridgeport Traffic Association here.

Rail carriers are at their peak from the standpoint of performance, said Mr Cornwell. Not only were last year's 51,500,000 freight cars handled almost perfectly, he added, but they were hauled "further and faster."

"The assurance of ample car supply and prompt freight deliveries," Mr. Cornwell asserted, "has almost revolutionized industry in many lines. Stocks are smaller, mills run more regularly, employment has been stabilized and hundreds of millions of dollars of capital formerly tied up in stocks that deteriorated has been released for investment in other lines."

Prison System to Be Surveyed

Justice Department States Reasons for Removal of Warden at Atlanta

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice in a statement just given out asked that the removal of J. W. Snook as warden of the Atlanta penitentiary be not confused with steps being taken to procure information about present conditions. These are distinct issues, it is said.

Recognizing the government of prisons as a complex and difficult problem, the department proposes to consider bettering prison conditions as a whole.

The statement follows in part:

"With reference to the situation at the Atlanta penitentiary, Warden Snook's resignation was requested some days ago with the approval of the Attorney-General. This action was taken after a review of the conditions affecting the prison management over a period of more than two years past, and with the sole purpose of bringing about a more efficient management.

"So far as concerns the method of obtaining reliable information about inside prison conditions, it need only be said that at the present time there are no so-called undercover men in any federal prison."

Submarines to Get New Safety Device

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP) — The United States experimental submarine S-4, which was used for testing safety devices off Key West, Fla., arrived at the navy yard here on March 18 in tow of the navy tug Sagamore.

Lieutenant-Commander Palmer H. Dunbar, who supervised the tests at Key West, said the "lung" devices used had proven their practicability and that the Government would order 7000 of them for use on navy undersea craft. If the S-4 had been equipped with the devices when she crashed into a coast guard vessel off Provincetown in 1927 with the loss of her entire crew, some of the men undoubtedly would have been saved, Commander Dunbar said.

According to Commander Dunbar, a conference of submarine experts for the discussion of future tests on the S-4 would be called soon by the Navy Bureau of Construction and Repair.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department is planning to install on all its submarines the escape device recently tested off the Florida coast. Each member of the crews of submarines will be provided with two of the appliances which enable men to breathe while rising from sunken ships.

HOOVER TO HELP IRON OUT NEW YORK STATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—New York state Republican leaders have been called to the White House by President Hoover for an amicable adjustment of the patronage control question. Involved in the problem is the issue of control of the Republican state organization.

Those who will confer with the President are Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman, and Coolidge Administration leader in New York; Edmund Machold, Republican state chairman; William Hill, state chairman of the Hoover organization during the preconvention contest; Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, and James S. Parker (R.), Representative from New York, leaders of the Republican delegation in Congress and Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who is opposed to the Hilles leadership.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—"Far up the Ashley where the waters of the Atlantic only ebb and flow languorously, where either bank is lined for miles with the greenest marsh grass, overhung by gray, moss-draped oaks, there is a garden spot so lovely it seems to have been dropped from a fairy tale," commented the Charleston News and Courier in 1895 on the internationally known Magnolia Gardens.

Of these gardens, which cover 30 acres, John Galsworthy wrote in 1921:

"I specialize in gardens, and freely assert that none in the world is so beautiful as this." Mr. Galsworthy is one of many who, familiar with eight or nine world famous gardens, have proclaimed this the world's loveliest garden. Among them is M. Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador.

Predominant in this garden are the many varied hues of the azalea indica, shaded from deepest crimsons and scarlet to rose and palest pink, from lilac-blue to purple mingled with white.

With these are found the wistaria and the golden yellow of the Lady Banksia, festooning lines of color against strong trunks and dark green swaying boughs.

Color Is Main Characteristic

Some of the azalea plants are 15 feet in height and 20 feet broad, all covered with gay blossoms to the very ground, where they spread themselves like a bright fringe to some rich garment. Here and there is the blue flash of wood violets in the soft green of moss and grass.

The outstanding characteristic of this garden is color revealed through vistas, and arches made by overhanging boughs, draped in silver gray Spanish moss, which in certain lights is illumined with reflected color itself.

New charming effects surprise one at every turn. The sudden revelation of black pools of still water intensifies the color on every side. One of these is spanned by a small arching white bridge, itself reflected in the surface of the water. The vocal beauty of all southern songbirds is everywhere, and the fragrance of flowers pervades the air.

The trees are the strength of the garden. Among the native live oaks and magnolia grandiflora may be found conifers and deciduous trees, cedras deodora, the Japanese cryptomaria, the Chinese yew, the Torreya Taxis Tax folia, the California redwood and the Spanish cypress.

From the lawn with its noble trees in the midst of the garden one has a view of the cottage now standing where two former homes have been demolished, one in the Revolutionary War and one in the Civil War. Here one sees the Ashley River glimpsed from various points throughout the garden.

A spot of interest is to be found in the Drayton tomb, upon one side of which is a fine example of early American art, a marble slab. The present owner of the gardens has only recently discovered this to be the work of the Italian sculptor, Jardella. This sculptor was imported by Robert Morris, who financed the Revolution, for work to be done on the costly house he built in Philadelphia, known as "Morris' Folly."

One of Jardella's marble doorheads, with two cherubs on clouds, one holding a palette and brush and the other reading from an open book, finally found its way to Bel Air, Maryland. The owner of Bel Air, J. Alexis Shriver, on a recent visit to Magnolia, recognized the piece on the tomb as the companion to his own, which he knew to be somewhere in Charleston, and its history was then traced.

Five Acres Added Last Year

Five acres last year added to the main garden is traversed by one path which winds under pines through greenness interspersed with boughs of dogwood, and leads down a gentle slope at the far end to an intimate view of the salt marshes, golden at times in the sunlight, thence to circle back to the heart of the garden, with its azalea-bordered path.

Preceding the azalea season of March and April is that of the camellia japonicas, which, while not as dramatic and startling in color display, are beautiful in their waxlike perfection and the clearness of their color. May brings the blooms of the magnolia grandiflora, which originally gave the garden its name.

No prohibitory signs as to the desecration of the grounds is seen or is needed. C. Norwood Hastie, the present owner, says that when he wishes to gather flowers he has to rise early and do so before the arrival of visitors, for otherwise he will be reprimanded by those who do not know him.

This estate, originally a plantation of 1872 acres, has been owned for 225 years by the Drayton family, prominent in the history of South Carolina, one of whom, Gov. John Drayton, is founder of the State University. The Rev. John Grimke Drayton established the gardens in 1843.

DARTMOUTH CLASSES ELECT

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dudley W. Orr of Concord has been elected president of the senior class at Dartmouth College. Other officers follow: Vice-president, John W. Bryant, West Newton, Mass.; secretary, F. W. Anders, Arlington, Mass.; treasurer, Richard Rogers, Newtonville, Mass. These presidents have been elected by the other classes: Junior, Roland Booma, Swampscott, Mass.; Sophomore, Robert Rolfe, Penacook, N. H.; freshman, William A. Morton, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NORWICH DEBATERS WIN

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Norwich defeated Middlebury by decision of judges in a debate on the subject, "Resolved, that the American jury system should be abolished." Norwich upheld the negative.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. On Lord Howe Island in the mid-Pacific.
2. The flood.
3. Converting the basement of the old Hippodrome into a dormitory for the homeless.
4. Human friendship.
5. $240,000,000.

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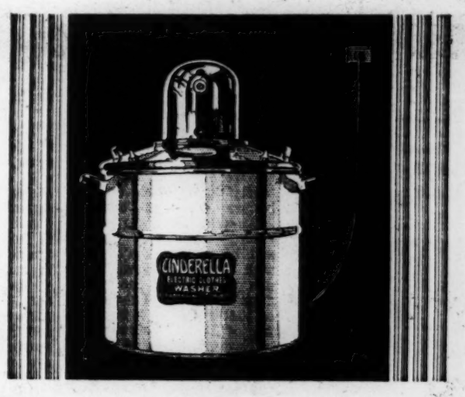

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Women Organized to Improve Their Working Status

I—Contrasts in America and Europe

By ETHEL M. SMITH

THE story of labor is much the same the world around. Human beings must have food and clothes and shelter, for which most of them must work with hands and thought. But machines are rapidly taking the place of numbers of persons, and at the same time, multiplying products. Workers, outnumbering jobs, compete with one another for the chance to work, and, under pressure of their needs, must take what terms they can get, unless by united effort they are able to control in large measure the making of these terms.

With women it is an aggravated struggle, because they are at the same time workers, wives and mothers, competitors with their own husbands, sons and brothers, and, unwittingly, being newcomers and so numerous at once, they are underbidders also. The story of women, as of labor, is much the same the world around; and it blends with the story of labor in the labor movements which arise in all industrial countries.

Different national settings, however, produce different types of labor movements, and between the Old World and the New World those differences are marked. In the Western Hemisphere the industrial age began in a new uncrowded country, with a vast agricultural frontier which has not yet disappeared. It began in Europe in a dense population, with no undeveloped frontiers, with hereditary class divisions among the people, and an old established political and social order. Their industrial experience produced an economic theory which has become widely accepted in Europe as the political faith of labor: the theory of inevitable class conflict. That of the United States, without hereditary class divisions, working toward co-operation of employing groups and working groups, has developed without political labor creed or political labor party.

Economics Joined With Politics

When the Old and New World are compared, for needs and possibilities and results, it is reasonable to believe that for each environment, the native way is best. It seems to be true, however, that the purposes of organized working men and working women become more concrete to the world in general where a labor party exists. In the United States, except in a few minority groups, the way has been to keep politics and economics theoretically separate. To be a Republican or a Democrat says nothing at all about the person's convictions as to the rights of labor and capital, or a solution of the problems with which he must deal. Not so, however, with the British Conservatives, or British Liberals, or British Labor. Not so, either, with members of the Deutsche Volkspartei and the Sozial-Demokratische Partei, or the corresponding parties of France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, and the rest of Europe. The trade union membership in those countries is the backbone of the labor parties.

It is that difference, and the underlying class divisions, that explain things otherwise disconcerting to American women. When, for example, Lady Astor, after a visit to the United States in 1921, organized a British Women's Consultative Committee, modeled upon the Women's Joint Congressional Committee set up in the United States as a clearing house for women's national organizations engaged in legislative work, the British Labor women declined to participate. For the same reason, the organizations of Labor women of other countries of Europe, as well as of Britain, do not belong to the national or international federations of women's groups, such as the British National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and the International Council of Women. In Europe, Labor women believe that economic class interests make it impracticable for working women and "middle-class" women to work together politically.

That, of course, is not the way in the United States. The National Women's Trade Union League of America, and other women of the American Federation of Labor, have been affiliated, from the outset, with the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, and readily co-operate legislatively and otherwise with the National League of Women Voters, and any or all other groups having common purposes with labor, on subjects of mutual concern.

The United States, furthermore, draws no political distinctions between "middle class" and "working class."

Party Discipline

So different is the European view, however, that labor parties not only have their own well-formulated economic doctrine, but a party discipline which would not at all tolerate the nonpartisanship which is so emphatic a policy of organized labor in the United States, and of most organizations of American women. Parties mean more in Europe, and although the British Labor Party, in particular, has always stood for equal suffrage, equal pay for equal work, and other basic ideas of sex equality, British Labor women distinguish sharply between British feminists and themselves.

It is this European working class consciousness, no doubt, that is to be largely credited with the fact that many, many more working women belong to the British trade unions and the German trade unions than to the American. Those working women grow up knowing that they have to depend upon one another for protection against one another when they compete for opportunity to work, and so they organize for self-help. They have their trade unions, which pledge their members not to undercut one another as to hours or wages or other terms of employment, but to present a solid front in support of standard terms and exercise their collective voting power in dealing with their employers. They have their Labor parties through which to exercise their collective voting power to enact laws and control governmental policies. And they have their consumers' co-operative societies, through which the workers pool their buying power and control as far as may be the cost of living by purchasing the necessaries of life from manufacturing and distributing establishments wihch they own themselves.

[This is the first of a series of four articles on this subject. The second will appear next Tuesday].

Clinedinst

Miss Rose Schneiderman of New York Is a Cap-Maker by Trade, and as Organizer for Her Union and the New York Women's Trade Union League Has Been a Leader in the Movement to Secure Better Working Conditions, Especially for Women, in the Sewing Trades.

Women's Organizations

ABOUT the end of July of this year a group of members of the National Federation of Professional Women's Clubs will make a visit to European business and professional women.

Last year 60 members, with the president, Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, as their head, visited England, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. The friendly relations established during that visit brought about a movement to establish an international organization composed of women active in the business and professional world.

The countries which were included in the itinerary of last year will be revisited this year by a group headed by Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the federation. They will confer with the women who were visited last year. A second party will include in their itinerary Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

There will be meetings and conferences with women leaders in all the countries visited. With the exception of Switzerland none of the countries visited last year has a national organization of their business and professional women. The object of these friendly visits is not to force organization upon the women but to discuss matters of mutual interest and to find the best avenues of helpfulness with all geographical barriers eliminated.

Miss Marjory Lacey-Baker of 107 Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, New York, should be addressed concerning the trips.

* * *

A vivid word picture of the Spanish woman's struggle toward political and civic expression was presented by Miss Katherine Elliott, clerk to the commercial a'taché in the American Embassy in Madrid, when she recently visited the headquarters of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Lyceum Club Feminino de Madrid, founded two years ago, is a crystallization of the feminine movement in Spain. Its organizers were, for the largest part, women of distinction—editors, lawyers, etc., who desired something beyond the shut-in life of feminine Spain. Maria de Mazetu, its first president, is internationally known as an educator. She is a member of the national assembly and a writer. Señora Isabel de Palencia, the present president, is known both in New York and in Madrid under the pen name of Beatrice Galindo. The membership, which is now 450, has trebled since its organization. Beautiful headquarters have been established and this is the center of much of the cultural, civic and philanthropic work of the city. International topics are always popular and there are but two topics that are taboo; they are politics and religion.

Spanish women are intensely interested in the modern home equipment conveniences and displays and demonstrations of vacuum cleaners, electric washing machines, percolators, toasters and almost every sort of labor-saving device are frequently found in the Lyceum rooms. As most Spanish women do their laundry on stones at the edge of the nearest stream, it is not difficult to visualize the fascination that an electric washer has for them.

* * *

The status of women in all walks of life is of great interest to the Lyceum, their property rights, citizenship, child labor laws, compulsory education and kindred topics. Theoretically women of Spain have the franchise, but their instructions are to register confidence in the government; however they are sitting in the councils of their cities and of their nation in increasing numbers. Sevilla has three women in its governing body to New York's one, and Spain numbers 14 women in its National assembly to our eight women in Congress.

Spain is just now making a greater and more persistent bid for American tourist travel than ever before. This year there will be held two expositions in Spain, one in Sevilla being concerned chiefly with the cultural and artistic achievements of the country and the one in Barcelona being devoted to the industrial and mechanical interests of the country. Many hotels, some of them floating hostelries, are being erected to take care of the expected people.

American automobiles are in great demand throughout Spain as are also American agricultural implements. American films are greatly enjoyed by Spanish people and the consumption of American canned goods is rapidly increasing. The International Telephone Company recently installed an automatic telephone system in Madrid and the Spanish capital boasts what is thought to be the only Otis elevator in Europe.

Street Cleaning in Vienna

Vienna is one of the cleanest cities in the world. It has 1200 street sweepers who begin their work when most of the population are in places of public amusement or at home. Machines, costing $7800 each, in the form of motorcars with large water tanks and sweeping rollers do the work. The water is forced through a nozzle onto the street and the rollers are controlled by a wheel. They are made of piassava, a tropical palm fiber, and last only one week. The renewal of the material costs $12,000 a year. However, the chauffeur and his assistants, plus the car, are said to do the work of 60 street sweepers relying on hand implements, and in eight hours one such machine will sweep 37 miles of street.

To confirm the fine effects of night cleaning, wastebaskets are placed on every telegraph pole for the disposal of such waste material as pedestrians may accumulate. A fine of 25 cents is assessed by ubiquitous policemen upon culprits who throw things into the street.

A Trained Gardener and Nursery Woman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has her women orchardists, dog fanciers, poultry proprietors, and gardeners. More and more it is being realized that, in a country where, for nearly the whole of the year, open air pursuits may be followed without discomfort, there are unique opportunities for women to leave offices, schoolrooms and factories for professions in the sunny world outside.

Near Adelaide there is a young woman who conducts her own garden nursery with an efficiency not eclipsed by the most experienced man in the field. Another woman, Constance Sanders, left a bank more than five years ago to begin work as a gardener by the day.

Elizabeth Leigh, talented journalist on the Adelaide Register, writes interestingly of Miss Sanders's work. She is at a loss to understand why more girls do not take up gardening as a vocation, she finds it such a wholesome and fascinating experience.

Congenial Friendships

Most women, Miss Sanders points out, dislike the idea of giving up good positions to work for a small wage while in training. But, after all, the trainee is not so badly off by comparison. She wears inexpensive working clothes and is saved from the thousand and one necessities to spend which come from going into town every day. Then, when she has gone through her training, there is as much work as she likes to do for 12s. (about $3) a seven-hour day. She can choose where she goes and, if she is fortunate, will find congenial friendships in the charming atmosphere and among the kindred enthusiasms of other people's gardens.

Miss Sanders works four or five days a week in private gardens, and the rest of the time is devoted to her own seedling department. It is one of her great pleasures that she sees things right from the seed, for she raises the plants and then brings them up in the gardens she looks after.

In South Australia there is no method of training for gardening but getting employment in a nursery. While engaged there Miss Sanders asked questions from morning till night. Training, she says, is largely a matter of intelligence. People have protested to her, "Fancy you, with your education, working with your hands." That amuses her very much. Education is useful in any employment, she feels, not least in gardening. Miss Sanders has a thorough knowledge of botany, but she thinks two years' training ought to be enough to fit any woman to take care of people's gardens.

Variety in Service

Miss Sanders wears at her work strong, sensible garments, but dislikes the idea of a uniform as being unnecessarily conspicuous in a country where so few are land girls. She finds her working clothes a great economy. Some gardens she looks after altogether. In some she does the whole of the planting out of the seedlings for the summer and winter displays. At other places Miss Sanders puts in all the shrubs and trees, doing any kind of work but cutting hedges. She does not notice the hot days now, although at first the oppressive weather affected her. With the thermometer at 108 in the shade she labors without distress.

"There is always something to look forward to in gardening," observes Miss Sanders. "Every time of the year has its own beauty. To see a plant come to blossom when you have watched it from a seed is a thing that never loses its fascination. I wouldn't for anything be back indoors all day."

Universal Service Bureau in Scottish Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh

INTEREST in a new venture recently took the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Edinburgh to the University Service Bureau. The slogan there is "Service for all at all times," and certainly Miss I. M. Ewing has provided for the home-makers of Scotland a service which cannot be surpassed even in the countries where such enterprises are now thoroughly established. Scottish women have read of such organizations in London and in America, and they have been inclined to think that it was only in these far-away and busy places that women delegated their duties to others with so much freedom. But a service of this nature is now at their own doors and they can have their shopping done, their holidays arranged or couriered, their sewing whisked off and returned in order, or any of a hundred other such necessary atentions carried out with the minimum of trouble.

Miss Ewing, the managing director, and her partner offer help for busy men and women who have little time to devote to the ordinary affairs of life. They undertake mending for bachelors, business women and others. Knitting and refooting of golf stockings and socks can be executed by competent hands; cretonnes or curtains can be collected in the morning and returned the same day, washed and beautifully done up.

Residents in the country, who are accustomed to do their shopping by post need only telephone, telegraph or write their requirements, and, if obtainable, they are dispatched by train or post—the buyers being in touch will all kinds of warehouses and guaranteeing the supplies at keen city prices.

A fortnightly leaflet is issued entitled, "Things seen in the Shops," which keeps the bureau's clients in touch with special lines or bargains. Many quaint commissions reach Miss Ewing whose telegraphic address is, aptly, "Versatile." As an example of an odd and delightful service carried out recently can be cited the case of a lady who wrote from the south of Scotland asking Miss Ewing to buy for her two blue Russian kittens. Now at one time the shops coming into the port of Leith often brought these pretty creatures from Baltic ports and it would then have been quite easy to acquire a pair. The Baltic trade, however, has not regained its old position, and the blue kittens in Scotland have become accordingly fewer and fewer. Nothing daunted the managing director of the shopping service set out to trace the whereabouts of two of the desired age. A round of the animal shops brought forth nothing, then advertisements in local papers were tried. No kittens appeared. One day, however, an advertisement in "Fur and Feathers" was seen and now two blue Russian kittens are journeying up from Kent to rejoice a family of Scottish Borderers!

In the field of travel Miss Ewing is an expert. Guiding and general sightseeing can be arranged, rooms taken at hotels or boarding houses, or children met and cared for. Scotland is becoming more and more popular with American travelers, and to many a one it must be a joy to be cared for by an educated woman who understands just what is wanted in the way of accommodation and who can provide real homes off the beaten track. One such party last summer was met at the station and instead of having to change trains to reach their destination, which was off the main line, they found awaiting them a large comfortable car which took six of them and all their belongings, through beautiful scenery, to their summer home for less than the train fares would have cost, and with great additional comfort. All this can be done much more cheaply by one who knows the ropes.

But perhaps the most useful service offered is toward the solution of that problem which confronts the head of a home in procuring efficient help. In these days of unemployment stress in Scotland, the work which Miss Ewing has done is constructive in the extreme. She has circulated ministers and their wives in their manses from the Borders to John o' Groat's, asking them to communicate with her if any of the young women or girls in their areas wish to enter domestic service. Miss Ewing first investigates the places in which she can place them and arranges to put the girls in that type of work for which they seem to be most suited. She herself went in her little car round the mining areas in the Lothians where unemployment is rife. There she interviewed parents of girls who were at a loose end and found that in helping these girls to get a start in good service, homes were relieved. Young people who had been turned into self-supporting wage earners could no longer be burdens to the family. In this, and in many other ways, "Service for all at all times" is being given by a Scotswoman who has a past record of great distinction in serving her country.

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Then one customer begged, "Please make my cakes." Another asked for fancy sandwiches for a bridge tea. This is how we started two new "departments" of our business—Cakes and Catering! And both grew as fast as the Candy business had. We outgrew our first little shop in no time.

Then at the request of the educational director of the Y. W. C. A. we taught some Y. W. classes and soon had our own school. Columbia University, Pratt Institute and Good Housekeeping Institute all sent us women wishing to earn good salaries as candy-makers, cake-makers or caterers—as well as those who wanted to start flourishing little businesses of their own.

And now you will find successful "Iridor" graduates all over the world. In Paris there are the famous "Don't Forget Me" candies; in Berlin, the "Annlie" cake and candy shops; in Singapore, the celebrated "Joy" candies. Here at home successful Iridor students are everywhere.

Jane Montgomery Now Has Two Shops

She is a minister's daughter, forced, like us, to become self-supporting. After a course with us she hired an old barn near her home in Ogunquit, Maine. "The Candy Stall" was successful from the first day. Jane now sells over 2,000 pounds of candy to the summer visitors every season—and has started "The Old Key Shop" in Stamford as an all-year-round business. "You cannot imagine," she says, "how easy it is to make a lot of money."

And then there is Mrs. Snow, who makes $75 a week right in her home, from beautifully decorated cakes. And Mrs. Hodkinson, who founded the successful "Katie Kerfoot" Cake and Candy Shop in East Orange, N. J.

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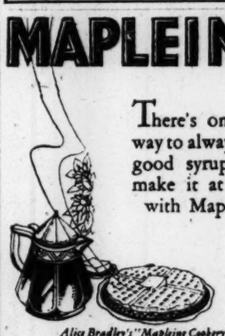
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Princess of Persia Seeks Markets for Women's Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

MME. Zorah Khanoum Heidary, a princess of Persia and leader of the feminist movement in that country, gave evidence during a visit to the United States that she has very practical ideas for helping many Persian women to attain economic independence.

In search of markets which will keep busy the embroidery needles and weaving spindles of her kinswomen, Mme. Heidary visited the United States, bringing choice garments, lovely shawls and finely woven silks made by her countrywomen, which she exhibited at women's organizations.

Seeking Markets

Recognizing that emancipation of women is a gradual process, and not something to be achieved at a single bound or donned like a new spring bonnet, she is helping Persian women toward financial independence. Most Persian women are skillful in handwork. For centuries they have cultivated the arts of weaving and embroidering. If markets for their goods can be established, a great social step forward will have been taken.

How this market is to be obtained was unfolded in an informal and charming way by Mme. Heidary on he recent trip to Chicago. She sat in an American businesslike posture, dressed in a chic tailored suit and close-fitting hat. Democratic in her ideas, she has dropped the title "princess" and prefers merely "madame."

"My main mission right now is to help the Persian women industrially," she explained; "for as soon as they are able to make their own living they will naturally become more independent. To interest women of other countries in our beautiful Persian embroideries, brocades and hand-woven cloth, so that the market for these articles will be increased and the industry revived, is my aim. We must adapt our old Persian handwork to the European and American market.

"We do this by going to Paris and getting silk materials by the yard. These we take back to Persia and distribute in the homes where the women do the embroidery required. When finished, the embroidery strips are returned to Paris, cut into the latest modes, made into costumes, and put on the market.

Mme. Zorah Khanoum Heidary, a Princess of Persia and a Leader of the Feminist Movement.

"Our women are also making dresser scarfs, bedspreads, hangings and even weaving silk cloth for foreign markets. Although, at the present time, the work is all being done in the homes, we are looking forward to organizing the industry soon and having a central shop in Teheran, the capital.

Social Emancipation

"You see, Persia feels a great friendship toward the United States, and we are appealing to American women to help us in our emancipation. It is only a few years since Persian women have been allowed to go on the street alone. A short time ago, when a guest arrived at a home, the woman was compelled to stay in her own room, while the man of the house did the entertaining. Now, however, women are beginning to go out with their husbands. They gather at one another's homes, and then have social good times with their husbands. This is quite a step forward for us."

Mme. Heidary is enthusiastic about American women. This is her third trip to the United States, and each time she takes back new ideas to her own country. "The wonderful things about you Americans is that you appreciate new ideas and progressive movements," she stated. Women's athletic associations have especially impressed her.

She is the first woman to hold an official position in the Ministry of Public Works. Mme. Heidary believes, however, that the entrance of Persian women into politics generally will come only after education. "But it will come," she added with a convincing smile. "Schools are everywhere springing up, not only in the towns but in the little out-of-the-way places as well. Women are going in greater numbers to the American College in Persia.

"Our progress is so fast that we have truly gone from camels to airplanes," Mme. Heidary said, as she related her own experience in flying from Teheran to Irak. Formerly, she explained, traveling had been done principally by postcard and automobile. The only railroads were little short lines in the interior. Now the Government has let a contract to an American firm to build a railroad through the country from north to south.

Mme. Heidary is highly respected by the Persian Government which has shown her a number of honors, such as sending her as an official representative to the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

She attributes to the new shah much of the opportunity now given Persian women. "Persia under the new shah," she explained, "is just awakening. For centuries there had been no attempt to develop our country, its rich oil lands and copper mines, and other resources. We elected Reza Shah Pahlavi in 1926. He is a strong man who had risen from a private in the army to be minister of war. When he ascended the throne in 1926, he did so through absolute merit. Being a man of the people, he knew exactly the needs of his country, and he went about with determination to develop Persia for the benefit of the people.

"The result is that the country for the first time in its history has balanced its budget and has several million dollars in the treasury. Trade has increased a hundredfold. Our present shah is not a man to play the role of figurehead. He is on the job from seven in the morning until late in the evening, always thinking how he can improve the lot of the people. The shah does not attempt to revolutionize things over night. He is making gradual changes, and the emancipation of women must come step by step as women are prepared for it."

Women as Estate Managers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE efficient management of property plays a much greater part in solving housing problems than is generally recognized. It has been proved by Octavia Hill—whose name is associated in England with the housing of the poor in many districts of London, and in America with the Octavia Hill Association, in Philadelphia—and by those who have based their methods on hers, that women make highly successful estate and property managers.

Miss M. M. Jeffery, who gained her wide experience as secretary and housing assistant working with Miss Octavia Hill, was in 1915 appointed Agent for the Commissioners of Crown Lands on the Cumberland Market Estate—an area of about 50 acres, with a population of 6000. Of its 850 houses, the majority are old tenement dwellings let at weekly rentals—a few tenancies being quarterly.

The property came under Miss Jeffery's management as the leases of the houses fell in or were surrendered. In each case the premises were thoroughly inspected and closed if unfit for habitation; otherwise they were put into good repair, temporary accommodation being provided for the tenants, if necessary. The original plan of reconstruction included rebuilding many of the houses and converting the old market square into a public garden.

Technical Training Required

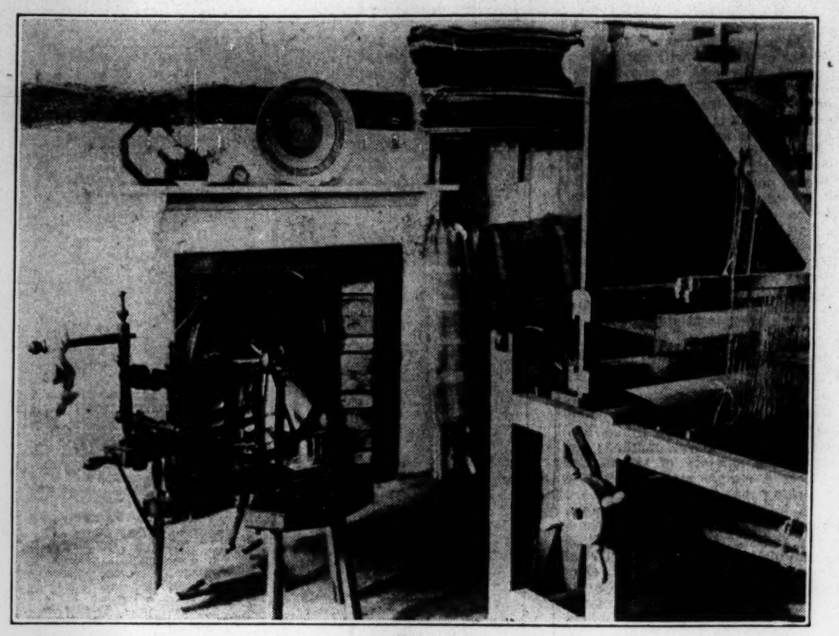
Like Octavia Hill, Miss Jeffery insists on strict business methods, and maintains that a woman estate agent must be a highly-trained, practical business woman. Of the two training centers now in existence, that under the jurisdiction of Miss Jeffery sets an exceptionally high standard, on the policy that first class qualifications are essential for women called upon to do pioneer work in any post that offers itself.

Miss Jeffery prefers university qualified woman, who hold, in addition, a School of Economics diploma or have taken the Bedford College course in Social Science. These qualifications should be supplemented by training for the Surveyor's Institute Examination and becoming a member of the Surveyor's Institute. The Surveyor's examination is the only one which covers the whole of the technical ground. But a knowledge of building construction, sanitation, public health and housing laws, and the assessment and rating of property do not insure success. The woman estate manager or rent collector must bring to her work untiring energy, and above all, a sympathetic personality. Miss Jeffery's ideal is efficiency and firmness combined with genuine sympathy with the tribulations and vicissitudes of humanity. Social work experience is a great asset.

Trained Women in Demand

Miss Jeffery emphasizes that the woman property manager should not be confused with the "social-welfare worker," otherwise there is the danger that women lacking the business and technical knowledge, and the wide outlook necessary for the successful carrying out of the various branches of estate work, may reduce the status of women engaged in this career and place the higher and better paid posts in it beyond their reach. "In this office," said Miss Jeffery, "we feel that the business side gives us the best possible opportunity of dealing effectively with the social side."

There are now about 50 women property managers and rent collectors working in the London area. Of the scores of provincial appointments, the majority of those holding them have been trained under Miss Jeffery. During the last three years the demand for trained women has been so great that some posts have had to be filled before the trainee has had time to take the Surveyor's Examination.



On This Old Spinning Wheel Is Spun by a Golden-Haired Marguerite the Wool That Comes From a Flock of Sheep on the Hampshire Downs, and on the Loom at the Right It Is Woven Into Beautiful Fabrics.

The Wilkinson Weavers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Oxford, Eng.

THE day was pleasant, the sun bright and warm—an ideal day, in fact, for starting out in search of a cottage industry. A 40-minute drive by bus from Oxford, and the visitor was put down at the picturesque little village of Tiddington, and from there an easy walk along a country lane brought her to the hamlet of Ickford. At a sharp turn of the road stood a little fourteenth century thatched and timbered cottage with its door painted orange—its one modern touch. The centuries-old oak framework was of roughly hewn logs, or more properly speaking, large squared limbs, their graceful curve forming a slight arch which gave the gable an expression as of raising its eyebrow at the passer-by; and the low caves of the heavy thatch muffled the little cot caressingly, which appeared like a baby tucked in a huge woolen shawl. Here, in such an inspiring setting, the Misses Wilkinson have started their beautiful weaving.

Inside, all is bathed in color. The oak beams and low hovering rafters are black with age, and whereas in its early days, perhaps, there were suspended from them hams and mugs, today hang hanks of wool of all colors and shades, the effect being beautiful and appropriate.

A Stagelike Setting

To make this small interior into a more effective working space—and incidentally a delightful effect has been obtained—a partition wall has been removed which divided a higher ceiled room from one of much lower ceiling, over which latter was a very low upper chamber. This gives the effect of a high stage at one end of the interior thus formed, which is both useful and attractive.

In this charming room are the spinning wheels and looms on which are spun and woven the silk and woolen stuffs designed and schemed by these two young girls, Dorothy and Joyce Wilkinson. These two energetic young women have trained three of the village girls to spin and weave, and the little industry of scarcely over two summers now keeps the five quite busy, to say nothing of a flock of sheep on the Hampshire Downs who grow long-staple wool for them, and might be termed strolling partners. The wool comes to the cottage right from the sheep and is spun by a real Marguerite, with two long golden braids down her back, as she sits at her pretty wheel at the casement window.

From the spinner the wool is taken in loose hanks to the dye house at the bottom of the flower garden—near a pond where wild ducks nest in summer—and here Miss Wilkinson's splendid color sense is aided and inspired by all these beauties of nature just outside.

Colors From Strange Sources

Madder is here from France, which looks like purple-brown earth; and cochineal, a color yielded by little silver-purple insects, which even in their dried state are lovely, and which lavash their pink hue indiscriminately upon the confectioner's and the weaver's arts: and fustic chips, a greenish-yellow dried bark from South America which contributes a beautiful golden yellow; and henotine which comes from India and smells almost like a faded perfume. One feels as one peers into these boxes of dried stuff, each with its peculiar scent, that the spices of Araby are here being translated into color.

But to the writer the most romantic of all is the wild mignonette gathered on the slopes of the Chiltern Hills, dried and used, stem, leaf, and blossom. This makes a lovely green, which sometimes is given a much diluted bath of indigo, which makes the color more illusive but leaves it still in a high key.

Depth of Tone

Many of the colors are done one over another which produces a depth and variety of tone in the thread which could be obtained in no other way.

Dyed and dried, the wool is returned to the cottage and the large loom, on which is woven materials for dresses, hangings, and rugs.

A small loom, invented and made by the vicar of the little village, is used for weaving scarfs. On this high dais at the end of the room is the silk loom on which the spun silk from India, the only material, aside from some of the dyes, which is not native—is transmitted into soft fabrics of lovely hue. This silk comes in its natural state and is dyed on the premises.

It is impossible to imagine a more appropriate, practical or idealistic setting for the craft occupations then the incomparably picturesque English hamlet; or a more suitable and natural occupation for the cottagers than the crafts.

The Misses Wilkinson have brought a delightful occupation and livelihood to the village girls and are encouraging an interest in home beautifying and in contentment which must be far-reaching in its effect and which acts as a counterbalance to city rush and mass production.

The Women of Peru

Peru shows a progressive attitude toward the entrance of women into public life. In 1926 two women were appointed to the National Motion Picture Censorship Board. This is the first instance in Peru of women being given executive positions in a permanent bureau under control of a ministry. The same year women were admitted as members of the Lima Public Charity Society, which administers all charitable bequests made in Lima since the Spanish Conquest, and which has in charge all social welfare institutions.

An association of women offers excellent instruction in home economics to women of social station and for working women and servants.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in 1923 inspired the establishment of a National Council of Women of Peru, which has now 50 federated societies and is active in women's advancement.

Middle-class women are in the vanguard of the movement for industrial independence, for the rich are contented and the poor often apathetic.

Lemon Sirup

One lb. lump sugar (white); 1 oz. of tartaric acid; 1 teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

Put these ingredients in a jug and pour on them 1 pint of boiling water, stirring frequently from the bottom until the sugar is all dissolved.

Bottle when cold. A little of this sirup with aerated or plain water makes an excellent drink.

Marshmallow Salad

Pecan meats used whole; sliced pineapple cut into small pieces. (If grated pineapple is preferred, the juice must be strained out); white cherries, seeded; marshmallows diced with scissors wet in hot water and undried. Mix with mayonniase combined with whipped cream and serve on lettuce.

German Lette Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Hamburg

THIS year, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Lette Association, Dr. Lilly Hauff, its present director, published a comprehensive book ("Der Lett-Verein in der Geschichte der Frauenbewegung," Berlin: Verlag Joseph Jastrow) on Wilhelm Adolf Lette's life and his astonishing contributions to the German Women's Movement.

Even as a very young man Lette felt that the German woman's practical exclusion from the intellectual and business world was a grave mistake, and that women must be admitted into the world of arts, social service and affairs, not only as an aid to themselves but also to give a needed impulse to culture and social justice.

At first he joined the founders of the "Allgemeinen Deutschen Frauen Verein," but was disapopinted because it only furthered woman's opportunities for purely formal higher education. This Lette considered important but insufficient, and his Lette Verein immediately concerned itself largely with preparing women for industrial vocations. He was directly responsible for opening courses for girls in post-office training and telegraph work, encouraged such studies as printing, nursing, physical training, dental work, and urged the opening of the Frauen Zeichen Schule at a time when the Berlin Kunst Akademie (Berlin Art Academy) was still closed to women.

His employment and information bureau "Arbeits Nachweis Bureau," exists to this day as a valuable link between employer and employee, because he inaugurated the system of encouraging its members to write for information, and make complaints and suggestions, which developed valuable ideas and gradually aided in correcting many wrongs. He also aided in the foundation or development of the German Pestalozzi Foundation, an association of Froebel Kindergartens, and the Berlin Handicraft Club (Handwererverein). In 1886 Lette opened his Women's Industry Exhibition (Frauen Industrie Ausstellung), where women's and girls' work from all parts of the world was displayed.

In fact, Lette was always friendly to foreign ideas, more than ready to accept any new movement which might be useful to the women of his own country.

Lette always realized that German women, through their industry perseverance, sacrifice and achievement, had proved their "coming of age." He constantly urged that it was the duty of the state, city and individual parent to educate every girl so that she could stand economically independent.

Three generations have passed since Lette began his work; much that he advocated for German women and more than he ever dreamed of in the way of improved legal status has come to realization.

Good Morning APPETITE!

—and nourishment and joy in this delicious breakfast fruit juice!

What a delightful variation . . . what a time-saver! For tomorrow's breakfast—try it. A pint will serve five; more if diluted, and some prefer it so. By the bottle or case from your nearest dealer—or at the fountain ask for straight Welch's or a Welch-ade.

Welch's Grape Juice

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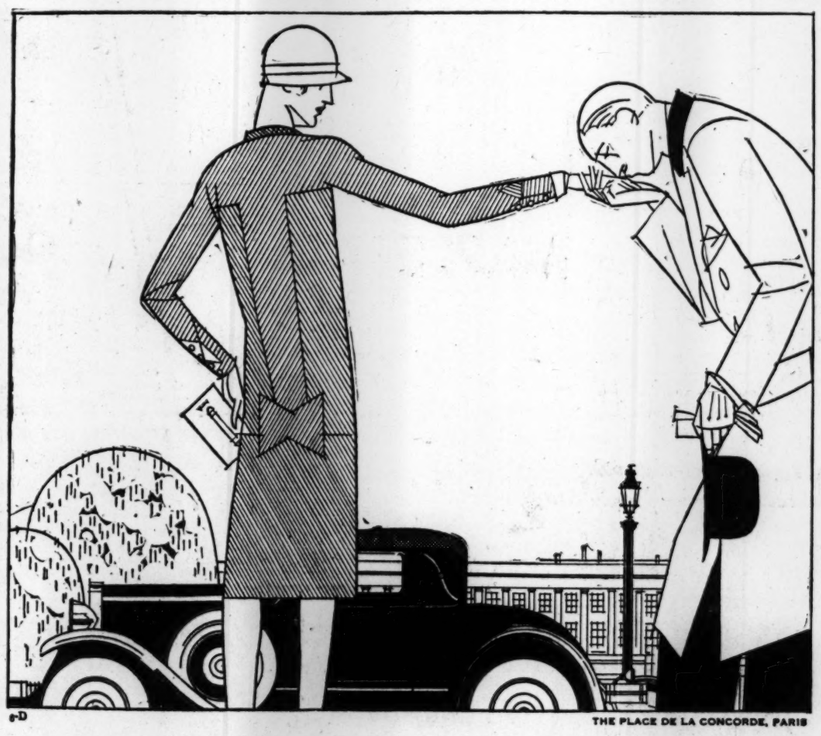

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ADJUST-O-MATIC

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EDUCATIONAL

The Parents' Opportunity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Antonio, Texas

A VISITOR stepped upon the terrace of a modern two-family house. Two small boys were at play and one of them greeted her with a remark which was both an explanation and a challenge. "This is a ship," he said, "a great big warship, and we are going to France!" Even the tone was ominous, but the visitor, undaunted, made a smiling inquiry: "And what are you going to do when you meet the Frenchmen?" The answer was pontaneous, "We're goin' to fight 'em!"

Instantly, the visitor recalled the charming illustration done by Maude and Miska Petersham for Olive Beaupre Miller's "Nursery Friends From France," in which the artists portray the little French children extending a glad welcome to the tiny Americans who are about to cast anchor in a French harbor. The picture represents the new ideal of international relationship and the visitor sought to convey its message to the wee adventurers on the terrace. She told them first of the picture and then she said, "And would it not be much nicer to do as Lindbergh did—carry the French people a message of good will?"

One little lad responded immediately, "Oh, yes, that would be much nicer," and began to look dubiously at the evidences of armament which the terrace presented. The combined treasures of the little playmates had been brought into service. There were toy cannons, guns, swords, soldiers—all the old favorites. The lad who had spoken first persisted, "No, I want to fight 'em. We've got everything here on this ship to fight 'em with." The visitor passed into the house, regretting that her time was too short to make the lesson plain. She realized that the secret of the difference in the two attitudes lay in the home training which the two lads were receiving. On the one side of the house, the child was being taught love, understanding, co-operation—the basis for international thinking; on the other side, the child was being allowed to think in a careless, haphazard fashion without any attention to the molding of standards. Evidently, in the latter case, a cannon was as good a gift as a set of constructive blocks or a carefully chosen book. And so it was more natural for the child to say, with an air of braggadocio, "We're goin' over to fight 'em!"

If the tendency were to reach no further than play, it might be harmless enough, although a kindlier form of play might easily be imagined. But will not that same inclination permeate all the little lad's social contacts? Will not the desire to dominate be likely to crop out at other times and under more serious circumstances? If allowed to grow, will it not choke out the seedlings of peace, harmony, and proper consideration for the rights of others?

It is surprising in this day of enlightenment to find parents who think that a child must be six or seven years of age before he is ready to begin the simpler lessons of co-operation and control, unselfishness and appreciation. The fact of the matter is that unless these lessons are begun in infancy, it is difficult, sometimes well-nigh impossible, to teach them at a later period. Even the toddler can be taught that quarreling is taboo; that property rights must be respected; that it is happier to share than to monopolize.

When we stop to consider it carefully, we find that the solution of our larger, our world problems, lies in the process of education and that education, to be most successful, must begin in the preventive rather than the corrective stage. As adults, do we not see that the problems which cause us the severest struggles can often be traced to oversights in our earliest training? We suffer the results of procrastination, and, looking backward into the dim past, we see perhaps the child who was called and then permitted to come at will—the "in-a-minute" child, the child who thought that the notebook which teacher said should be brought today might just as well be brought tomorrow. We seem to lack courage and we remember, perhaps, the child whose mother did not quite realize that there were ways of banishing the little fears of childhood before they became lions in the path of progress. We find it easy to be faultfinding, complaining, or critical, even though our higher, fairer impulses find such attitudes reprehensible, and we recall the child who was allowed to express dissatisfaction whenever things were not ordered to its own taste or convenience.

Educators and parents are awaking to the importance of the here and now in the matter of conveying right impressions to the child. They are, accordingly, giving to the child the constructive materials for play, rather than the toys which suggest destruction. They are selecting the books which will build rather than tear down, which will broaden rather than contract the child's mental horizon. Let parents remember that the influence of the gift will outlive the gift itself. Therefore, in pausing before a bright array of toys which suggest war, let them remember that the whole world is striving for peace; that the best way to protect their sons from the penalties of war is to sow in their thoughts the seeds of peaceful, constructive activities. The beating of swords into plowshares may have its significance for the child as well as the adult. Let parents consider also the joy of teaching a child so to love the birds and animals that he would rather protect than kill them. There is much interesting material available in current magazines and newspapers to show the child that the trend of thought among the formerly noted huntsmen is toward this phase of outdoor life.

As never before, the schools are appealing to the parents for co-operation. Not so much in things academic for the newer methods are making the mastery of the various subjects a simple matter. But they are asking that the child be given in the home sensible, regular habits, right ideals and broader concepts of life and usefulness. In a word, the educational ideal of the present and the future is the building of character and the redemption of the world from the conditions resulting from ignorance, selfishness, intolerance and lack of understanding.

Better Business Letters

BY CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

7—Cut Out the Deadwood

(Concluded)

YOURS OF RECENT DATE

Yours is not specific and because the letter is not called a "letter," the combination is discourteous.

The list of hackneyed expressions analyzed in these articles thus far is by no means exhaustive. It does give the reader, however, a pretty good idea of the rocks upon which a large percentage of today's correspondents founder.

And now that we have had a considerable discussion of this deadwood, it may help us more readily to visualize the great ineffectiveness of its use in business letters, if we see some of it in a bona fide message.

Dear Sir:

Answering your esteemed favor of recent date, which has been duly received and contents carefully noted, we wish to advise that according to our records the policy went forward with our communication of the 28th ultimo.

Pursuant to your question about premiums we would state that the writer has referred same to our Mr. Jones who will write you in due course and straighten the matter out.

Assuring you of our desire to continue to serve you and trusting that this letter will come to hand in due time, we remain

Yours truly

The foregoing is a 1 per cent letter. Here follows a 10 per cent letter:

My Dear Mr. Whitall:

The policy mentioned in your letter of the 5th was mailed on February 28 as you requested.

Your questions about premiums have been referred to Mr. Jones, our vice-president, who commissions me to tell you that he will write to you at once concerning them.

We are glad that you asked us about these items and hope you will feel free to write us at any time.

Cordially yours

My final admonition to all letter writers, in connection with this deadwood, is—cut it out of your writing—every bit of it!

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(NEXT WEEK—"SHAKING HANDS' WITH THE READER.")

GROUP STUDY OUT OF DOORS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Malay Girls on the Campus of Hue College — Acme

A Question—the "Auditorium"

III

BY LENNA LANDES SHIRLEY

AT FIRST, pupils new to auditorium classes are prone to look to teacher for directions, for permissions and for approval of all that they do! Contrast with this the class procedure of a fully organized, self-starting 9A auditorium class. It enters the room unsupervised, except for a teacher busily working at her desk and a teacher out in the hall. When the tardy bell rings the chairman mounts to his conspicuous place on the right side of the stage apron, calls the meeting to order and requests the student clerks to take the roll and to check all previous absences. If anyone has come tardy to class, that is, has entered the door after the last bell has stopped ringing, the clerks investigate. If no legitimate excuse is forthcoming and it is a second offense of unexcused tardiness, there is an automatic penalty.

When the roll is complete the chief clerk announces the fact and the chairman requests the secretary to take his place and to read the minutes of the last meeting. (The secretary's table and chair are also on the stage, opposite the chairman.) The chairman asks the class for corrections or additions to the minutes. The class has been attentive to the secretary's minutes and to the activities of the chairman, because the class intends, a little later on, to grade these officers, and it is not a bit backward about making corrections of the efforts of either of them. For the same reason these two officers are on their metal. The secretary has tried to make his minutes complete and correct, and the chairman tries to keep things going in an interesting manner, for both of them care very much to stand high in the opinions of their fellows, even though they hold their offices only for a day—it being the policy to change these officers daily. The class elected its first pair of officers at the beginning of the semester. After that, new ones were appointed in alphabetical order.

New Daily Officers

After the minutes have been read, corrected and accepted, the chairman appoints the new officers for the day and requests them to take their places. He and the secretary are careful not to leave before these new ones arrive on the stage, for the class considers it bad form to have these offices vacant even for a moment.

The new chairman does not wait for any teacher to tell him what to do. His first act is to see if all the group leaders are doing their duty. Then he conducts the grading of the outgoing officers. He gets expressions from the class concerning the merits of their work and suggestions for their grades. He puts these suggestions to vote by a show of hands, and the grades which the class decides upon are recorded by the secretary in the minutes of the day, and by the teacher in her class record. If the pupils use poor judment in this grading, the teacher calls their attention to the fact and gives her reason for thinking so. The class knows that the teacher's estimate of the class average for the day is affected by the type of judgment displayed in all the class procedure.

Although the chairman and secretary are in office but one day, the class has several standing committees with permanent chairmen, that is, permanent for a semester. Prominent among these are the music committee, the story committee and the library committee. Besides these committees, the class is divided into working groups which take turns in being responsible for a program to be given before the class on some assigned date. These groups choose their own leaders, or directors, who have charge of one program each. For each new program that a group prepares, it chooses a new leader.

The chairmen of the various standing committees co-operate with the various leaders of each working group and correlate their activities with the type of program planned by each group. The music chairman's duty is to provide music suitable to the occasion and he tries to make it harmonize with the leading idea in the program of the day. His functions also include the presentation of lessons in musical appreciation, which he and his committee work out. The story chairman's duty is to see that a good story from real life, a very short story that sets forth some deed or example of kindness, courage, faithfulness, honesty, industry or any other commendable quality, has been selected for the day, and that a reader, or group of readers, has been chosen and trained beforehand and is ready to read it intelligently to the class. This chairman also tries to correlate his story with the main idea of the program of the day.

Maintained With Reason

The chairman of the class calls for the report of these various committees and of these various working groups without being told to do so by the teacher. He watches the clock and if he finds there is not time enough to carry out all the class plans, he uses his own judgment about what to omit or to cut short. If the class considers his judgment poor, it speaks to him about it. He either maintains his position with convincing reasons or yields to the class's judgment and changes his mind.

Every committee chairman who is asked to give his report, steps to the front of the class and states clearly what he has to offer. If he does not do it clearly enough, not the teacher, but someone in the class asks him to do it over. Each performer also states the title of his selection and the author or composer of it before giving it.

Evidently the music chairman had gotten in touch with the committee of some other class and had arranged for an exchange of talent between the two classes, for he had secured two 9B students to perform. This means that he has not only met with the other class's committee, but has gone to the teacher of these 98 students and arranged with her to excuse these musicians from her class for about 10 minutes, so that they might come to the auditorium and perform. Also, it means that he has figured out just when to go for the performers, so as to have them in the auditorium on time for their part of the program, and yet so as not to take them from their regular class longer than necessary.

The class is very appreciative of the entertainment given by these visitors, and the chairman thanks them in the name of the class. The two performers then return to their regular class duties in some other part of the building.

[The first two articles on this subject appeared March 5 and 12. The fourth will run March 26.]

Cambridge Summer Session for Overseas

IN RESPONSE to requests which have been brought to their notice during recent years, the University of Cambridge (Eng.) board of extra tramural studies have decided to arrange during the summer vacation of 1929 some courses of study which shall be specially suited to the needs of students from English-speaking countries overseas.

This summer session will be held for four weeks, beginning on Tuesday, July 23, and closing on Tuesday, Aug. 20. For the sake of those who cannot stay for the whole time the session will be divided into two sections—Part I, from July 23 to Aug. 6, and Part II, from Aug. 6 to 20. Preference will be given to those who can stay for the whole session.

The summer session is designed for college and university graduates, teachers and persons of similar standing. It will consist partly of systematic courses of lectures, and partly of some general lectures on English life and institutions. Its aim is to provide education in the widest sense of the word and to offer opportunities for students to gain for themselves by residence in Cambridge and by visits to neighboring places of interest some understanding of the country, which many may perhaps be visiting for the first time. There will also be opportunities of meeting a number of students from European countries who will be in Cambridge during the same weeks.

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The Parent

St. Michael, Barbados, B. W. I.

Dear Friends:

I wish to tell you what a valuable friend the Monitor newspaper is to me. I find it a veritable encyclopedia and I have got some very useful time-savers, useful and instructive books, and many other items too numerous to mention, through its advertisement pages. I take it for granted the advertisers subscribe to the paper, and I am saying "Thank you" to every one of them for lovingly sharing their good things with us who have not got them. These advertising columns are decidedly a great help to me and I am very grateful for them. I really don't know which part of the Monitor I like best, for from the first to the last page I find something helpful, and I often pass along items that I know are "needs met" for others. I do enjoy "Waddles" and "The Sunny Hours." My husband and children each share its good things, and they too love its pages. (Mrs.) L. M. Y.

Spokane, Wash.

Dear Editor:

Although not a parent I appreciate fully the privilege which the Monitor is giving to mothers in designating the "Parent" column, where they are free to discuss with other mothers, the subject dearest and nearest to their heart, namely, the welfare of their own children as well as child life in general. I am also very grateful for the children's mail bag as well as the privilege of the over-twenties to exchange views and make new friends in far-off lands, which in turn is seen to promote friendship and good will to man, and, consequently between nations.

Though I cannot claim to belong to any of the above-named classes, being slightly over the proverbial threescore and ten, it has occurred to me why might not we older folks, so-called, be allowed to drop an occasional letter in the friendly mail box? Leaving my own country, Norway, some 35 years ago I should like to correspond with someone—especially in an effort to find out just to what extent our precious Monitor is known and appreciated in my old home town, Oslo.

(Mrs.) S. C. L.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

For a long while I have wanted to express appreciation for the Monitor and share some of my thoughts with others, and since reading "Why Not a Professor of Leisure?" by W. J. A. in the Monitor of Feb. 19, I feel that more than ever I would like to share my thoughts about children.

I so often think of the remark a woman made who had spent most of her life in caring for babies. She asked the young mother of a tiny baby, "Are you going to train the baby or are you going to let it train you?"

So there it is—the business of learning obedience must be started in the cradle (only we don't use them any more). How much more at ease the mother and consequently the baby must be when there are regular hours for feeding and sleeping. During the first few weeks is the time to start the baby right and during that time when he is awake he should be left alone.

A child who has not been entertained constantly as a baby will not be so likely to come to the mother crying, "What'll I do now?" as W. J. A. said. I think too that most of our children have too many toys. As too many things are distracting to an adult, so must they be to a child. What toys they do have should be something that they can use with their hands. In this way they are laerning to think for themselves along constructive lines.

I have spent partically no time playing with my 7-year-old, but always find time to help him if he asks for it, trying always not to work his little problem for him.

We must be careful in teaching obedience not to destroy the child's initiative. The one who climbs freely, who is taught to cross a street carefully, gets along much better than the one who constantly hears "Don't."

I feel I must have at least started in the right direction when this semester my 7-year-old has been able to take 3-B work along with his 2-A without help on my part.

If I can say a few more words, might I suggest not to teach tiny children a great lot of poetry just to have them recite before guests; and never to tell the latest "cute saying" before the child, even if he is only 2 years old. I have always been with children, so I have had experience with others than my own.

Only Monitor readers can know how grateful I am at this time when my child is "sounding out" most every word he sees in large print, to have this wonderful paper in our home and school.

I should enjoy hearing from Monitor readers from far and near.

(Mrs.) E. C. R.

THE HOME FORUM

What of the Literary Genres?

AMONG all the clean sweeps that current criticism would apparently achieve with its new broom is there anything more radical than the proposal to brush aside the division of literature into forms? I refer to the denial that those rudimentary types of expression which we have been accustomed for many centuries to call lyric, drama, epic, romance, pastoral, and so on, represent something more than abstractions. If you are incredulous I cannot wonder. It is almost incredible—at least to old-fashioned folk who persist in the conviction that Milton wrote epics and Shakespeare dramas. Yet there is the evidence in the very words of an influential critic who has stood in high places in the presumably conservative academic world: "We have done with the genres or literary kinds. Certain works of literature have a general resemblance and are loosely classed together (for the sake of convenience) as lyric, comedy, tragedy, epic, pastoral and the like," but as labels of types "lyric, pastoral, epic are abstractions without concrete reality in the world of art."

Are you thrown into confusion by this jauntily confident pronouncement? Can you believe the testimony of your sense of sight as these words appear on the printed page? Let us not be dismayed or sweep aside this wayward suggestion as scornfully as its author would dispose of the types themselves. Shall we not reason quite calmly with him and ourselves?

If only we might be sure just what he means and why he means it! But we must be content with these few sweeping contentions. "Poets do not really write epics, pastorals, lyrics, however much they may be deceived by these false abstractions; they express themselves, and this expression is their only form." So runs the argument; which sounds suspiciously as if we were merely bidden to discard words with meanings quite definitely established by the centuries. It sounds almost as if our critic were denying the right of an author to name his own work according to the terms consecrated by long usage. Thus he would apparently deny Milton consciousness of traditional purpose when the great poet called Paradise Lost an epic or Comus a masque. He would make them indifferent to the types of their works, whereas both ancient and modern writers have been highly conscious of their forms, highly conscious of the long traditions in which they have labored. Like Jonson, they have definitely called their plays comedies or humors, or, like Wordsworth, they have named their poems odes or pastorals. Of course, they express themselves, but they express themselves in definite forms, the prevailing names of which they seldom attempt to change. So on this count the facts speak plainly for themselves.

Possibly, however, the critic means that these forms are more or less accidental, and, becoming fixed early in the history of literature, have exercised a kind of magic spell over all subsequent writers. Yet such an explanation were strange indeed when we remember that peoples widely separated, with little or no cultural contacts, developed the same general forms of permanent expression. How can we account for the fact that among the ancient Chinese, the Hindus, the Hebrews, and the Greeks we should find the fundamental types of epic, lyric, and dramatic and certain common variations within these types? Without actual influences, so far as we can tell, there must have been some mysterious conspiracy carried on at long range, some deep plot, perhaps, to establish forms which should bewitch the writing of all later times.

Rather is the explanation of the primitive and universal shaping of common literary forms quite simple; they represent rather something universal in human nature. For lyric, epic and dramatic are simply natural ways of recording experience. If in the very constitution of our world, inner and outer, we wish to represent in language those elements of experience which form a sequence in time, lo, we have a distinct form which we know as narrative. If we wish to represent the exact words of human beings in some relation to each other, we have dialogue, and if further we focus these characters in definite situations involving some striking circumstances we have the elements of drama. To "have done with" the types is simply to have done with significant expression altogether. I see no escape from the conclusion.

Perhaps we are to understand that traditional types are far too rigid and do not permit sufficient variety within themselves. Such a contention can be urged with considerable force. For classical rules of the "decorum" of the genres did prove highly tyrannous and resulted in merely rigid imitation of models. No one argues for any narrow and formal observance of a tradition for its own sake. Rather do we praise the richness of all great literature. Some of the longer Psalms are narrative and dramatic while preserving their essentially lyric character. The epic, whether Homer or Beowulf or Paradise Lost, employs long descriptions, dramatic dialogue and many an eloquent lyric utterance. The dramatic structure of A Midsummer-Night's Dream includes both prose and verse, many a separate song, and long descriptions which are essentially pictorial. The Faerie Queene is romance, moral allegory, and "a glass of fashion and a mould of form." What greater freedom would we have to covet for the masters? They have never felt confined by necessity of excluding effects which they could shape into their chosen patterns. Would our modern critic plead for greater liberties? Would he have Thackeray stop in the midst of Vanity Fair and conclude with an essay on the importance of being earnest or the story of King Arthur?

We can find ourselves in perfect accord with the position that in one sense "there are not only three or ten or a hundred literary kinds" and that "there are as many kinds as there are individual poets." But most of us, I suppose, would find all these individual expressions to be merely varieties of the fundamental types. What we cannot understand is the reason why we ought to say only that "Shakespeare wrote King Lear, Venus and Adonis, and a sequence of sonnets" and refrain from naming these works according to the accepted terms, dramatic, narrative, lyric. In the light of such extreme insistence upon the abandonment of these terms it is difficult to find the logic of our critic's assertion that "all art is lyrical—the Divine Comedy, King Lear, Rodin's Thinker, the Parthenon, a Corot Landscape, a Bach fugue, or Isadora Duncan's dancing, as much as the song of Heine or Shelley." For just as properly should we say that all art is architectural or mathematical, as it is in design.

Is it mere futility to look even so briefly at this strange new doctrine? I think not. For my own part I am glad to have the division of literary types so boldly challenged. Otherwise I confess that I might never examine the reason why the genres arose and why they must endure in spite of the most slashing onslaughts upon them. So it is with all vigorous radical criticism, no matter how perverse. We never know how strong is the tree or the house until the winds beat against it. We cannot know how sound are the fundamentals of literature which are rooted in the very nature of human expression until some critic attempts to sweep them away.

P. K.

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Overture

Hold from me yet the fullness of thy joy!
For I would stay where only promise is,
Ere earth is quickened into emerald praise,
And while the woods are tangled traceries
Of naked boughs, where the first thrushes sing
In fitful melodies at early dawn.

I still would linger where the winter snows
Have lately melted, and the swollen brook
Is full of tumult and of questionings.
To watch the gathering multitude of buds
And tiny leafage at the hedgerow's base
Is all I need—I crave not more than this.

Let not the wind with all its thousand scents
O'ertake me and ensnare me ere I catch
The secret of this single primrose here,
And whilst I stoop to hear it talk with me,
Earth, sky and wind become all prophecy
Of beauty burdened with the happiness
Of laden boughs, all delicately rose,
Of daisied meadows, gold-embroidered fields,
Where shining waters move among the trees.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS.

"When the Sun Is Sleeping"

Lying well away from the busy road, hidden by hedges so thick and high that, leafless as they are, it is only here and there a shaft of sunlight pierces, the little pond seems lonely and deserted.

The surrounding meadows are tenantless now of the glossy red cattle that later on will come to slake their thirst at the musically tinkling spring that feeds it, or ruminate sleepily under the giant chestnut trees and lofty poplars that shade its ever cool and clear waters. Not a breath of air stirs the feathery rushes growing at the farther end, yet tiny ripples wash the shores of the bush-clad islet near the center.

Suddenly the mirror-like surface at the side is broken and a little dark body clad in rich brown fur swims strongly for a few yards, then diving expertly enters the under-water passage to his home. A movement so slight as to pass unnoticed by human eyes has served to warn the water vole that the loneliness of his haunt has been invaded. For a time all is quiet and then quite suddenly a sound breaks the silence, charming all who hear it, with its promise of the fast-approaching spring. Perched on the very topmost branch of the tallest of the poplars a bird with speckled breast is practicing in flute-like tones the opening bars of his own delightful melody.

A single feather drifting slowly earthward is all that is left to betray their visit. Very gently it falls near to an overhanging willow that grows thickly on the little islet. Not a ripple does it produce on the glasslike surface, yet suddenly the water boils as though some miniature eruption had taken place beneath and a tiny whirlpool sucks it down. Only for a moment, however, does it disappear, for the ancient trout whose winter diet has been none too plentiful, soon discovers that it is not the juicy morsel for which he had taken it.

Although the days are lengthening perceptibly and the sun at midday is ever higher above the gray horizon, its slanting rays do not yet give out much heat, and, as the afternoon grows colder a mist rising from the low-lying meadows blots out the distant view, rendering even more secluded the quiet pool. Above the trees the air is still clear, but so quickly do the next visitors arrive that their approach is unnoticed until a shrill whistling from directly overhead heralds the headlong fall of a small flock of teal. No resounding splash follows, however, for when almost touching the surface they hurl themselves skyward again on swiftly beating pinions, to wheel around at amazing speed, their beautiful plumage flashing in the sunlight. Again and again they hurtle downward and repeat the dashing evolution until perhaps satisfied that there is nothing to fear, they take to the water.

Suddenly with a harsh call and springing almost directly upward they disappear as a figure emerges from the thickening mist, carrying a bundle in his arms and closely followed by a distracted mother-creature who does not yet understand that her woolly offspring needs a drier resting place than the marshy spot whereon it was born. With the passing of the shepherd on his homeward way and the coming of the swiftly deepening twilight, more and more activity becomes manifest around the tree-girt pond. Sundry quackings announce the arrival of the teal's larger cousins, though how many there are it is not now possible to see, for the mallard is more cautious even than his relative. But soon the moon, which at first was but a rayless ball of crimson, rises above the low-lying mists and lights a silvery pathway across the water. The ducks are feeding quietly near the shore, but the old drake's glossy head is raised as he gazes intently at a small bush growing on the bank. A low call attracts the attention of his companions and, in an instant, all are swimming rapidly toward the center.

Not a sound is heard, but the bush mysteriously seems to have divided itself into two parts, the smaller of which suddenly springs up the bank and, crossing a beam of moonlight, is revealed as a beautiful dog fox, who departs as silently as he arrived. Squeaks and rustlings in the undergrowth, the sound of splashing, now close at hand, now farther out where the island's overhanging willow casts an impenetrable shadow, all tell of a world that wakes "when the sun is sleeping."

Composed at Rydal

(September, 1868)

The last great man by manlier times bequeath'd
To these our noisy and self-boasting days
In this green valley rested, trod these ways,
With deep calm breast this air inspiring breathed;
True bard, because true man, his brow he wreathed
With wild-bowers only, singing nature's praise;
But nature turn'd, and crown'd him with her bays,
And said, "Be thou my Laureate." Wisdom sheath'd
In song love-humble; contemplations high,
That built like larks their nests upon the ground;
Insight and vision; sympathies profound
That spann'd the total of humanity—
These were the gifts which God pour'd forth at large
On men through him; and he was faithful to his charge.

—AUBREY DE VERE, in "Irish Odes and Other Poems."

The Queen Plants Myrrh Trees

The great Queen Hatsheput is ruler of Egypt. She lives in a town on the banks of the Nile, called Thebes. It is filled with great temples and palaces and beautiful gardens. Fleets of boats with great white sails sweep up the river to the quays, bearing treasure and merchandise from foreign lands. The Queen decides that she will build a temple at the foot of the cliffs by the desert, and sends for her architect, Senmut. They consult together and chose as a site the base of some great cliffs. The architect draws plans and soon the building begins. It has long colonnades with terraces which gleam white in the scorching sunshine, and behind them are rooms and chapels.

The Queen would like to have some green myrrh trees to plant on the terraces and fill the air with their sweet scent. Where can she get them? She goes to the temple to ask the god of Thebes, Amen-Ra. . . . "To the land of Punt, there you will find all you want." The Queen is full of excitement, and leaving the deep gloom of the temple and the bowing priests, she goes out into the burning sunshine, and returning to the palace, calls her ministers and orders an expedition to be prepared. . . .

They proceed by river and canals to the Red Sea, and at last sight the land of Punt. There are huts built on piles by the edge of the water, and at the sight of the ships the people swarm to the shores to view the strangers. The chief of the district comes forward with his wife and daughter and addresses the Egyptians in the following words: "Why have ye come hither unto this land, which the people of Egypt know not? Do ye come down the ways of heaven, or did ye sail upon the sea and upon the waters of God's land? Or have ye trodden the path of the sun?" Assured that the Egyptians had come upon a peaceable errand, the people of Punt provide them with a feast. . . . Egyptians offer beads, axes, daggers, bracelets, and wooden chests. In exchange the Punites give them treasures of every sort, which are piled on the ships. They include thirty-one incense trees placed in baskets, with their roots done up in balls of earth; ebony, ivory, and "goodly fragrant woods," . . . dog-headed apes, grey-hounds, gold, silver, lapis-lazuli, green malachite, panther skins, ostrich eggs and feathers, and even a live giraffe.

Then with friendly farewells the boats put off to sea again, and after many weeks come once more in sight of Thebes. . . . Some days later the Queen goes in her chariot to her own temple of Der-el-Bahari, under the cliffs, and there sees her myrrh trees planted in rows, all green and sweetly smelling. She calls artists and orders them to carve pictures of the expedition on the walls inside, and by them to inscribe its history—and there they remain to this day, having been safely buried under the sand for thousands of years until they were recently excavated.—From "Ancient and Medieval Art," by MARGARET H. BULLEY.

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March. From an Aquatint by L. G. Robinson.

MISS L. G. ROBINSON'S charming study entitled "March" is an aquatint, as full of wind, and sunshine and spontaneous gayety as is the unsophisticated month of that name.

The two figures, so happily placed in the design, are responsible for the movement, and suggest in their billowy sleeves and full skirts the clouds of a windy March day, while the prim crocuses are useful in leading the eye upward to the contrastingly severe line of the trees.

The treatment of the sky is interesting, the tones cutting boldly across the design, yet keeping at the same time well in the background.

The sense of satisfaction imparted by this print is mainly due to the clever balance of tone values, and to the well-judged ornamental restraint.

A House and Grounds

Were this impossible, I know full well
What sort of house should grace my garden-bell,—
A good, old country lodge, half hid with blooms
Of honied green, and quaint with straggling rooms,
A few of which, white-bedded and well swept,
For friends, whose names endear'd them, should be kept.
Of brick I'd have it, far more broad than high,
With green up to the door, and elm trees nigh;
And the warm sun should have it in his eye.
The tiptoe traveller, peeping through the boughs
O'er my low wall, should bless the pleasant house,
And that my luck might not seem ill-bestow'd,
A bench and spring should greet him on the road,
My grounds should not be large; I like to go
To nature for a range, and prospect too,
And cannot fancy she'll comprise for me,
Even in a park, her all-sufficiency.
Besides, my thoughts fly far; and when at rest,
Love, not a watch tower, but a lulling nest.
But all the ground I had should keep a look
Of nature still, have birds'-nests and a brook;
One spot for flowers, the rest all turf and trees;
For I'd not grow my own bad lettuces.

—LEIGH HUNT. Poetical Works. 1832.

Die Folgen rechter Gotteserkenntnis

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEI vielen Menschen hat die Klage Hiobs: „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden möchte!" einen Widerhall gefunden; denn die Menschen suchen immer etwas Höheres und Besseres als sich selber. Das sterbliche Dasein befriedigt nicht, und die Sterblichen trachten immer nach etwas anderem. Früher oder später entdeckt jeder, daß er die Befriedigung, die er sucht, nicht im Weltlichen finden kann; und dann wendet er sich dem Geiste zu.

Die wahre Quelle des Friedens erkennend, sagte der Psalmist: „Ich will satt werden, wenn ich erwache, an deinem Bilde". Das Verständnis, daß man nur in richtiger Gotteserkenntnis wahre Befriedigung finden kann, ist sehr zu wünschen; denn mit diesem Verständnis können wir anfangen, die Allheit Gottes, des Guten, das wahre Wesen des Menschen als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis und die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen zu beweisen.

Um mit der Erfüllung dieses Zwecks zu beginnen, muß man den richtigen Begriff von Gott und dem Menschen erlangen. Auf Seite 466 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Wissenschaft wird Gott richtig erklären, und das Christentum wird diese Erklärung und deren göttliches Prinzip demonstrieren, indem es die Menschheit physisch, sittlich und geistig besser macht". Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft können also alle Menschen den wahren Begriff von Gott und dem Menschen erlangen. Durch das Heilen aller Art von Krankheit und Sünde besteht die Christliche Wissenschaft die in den Worten des Meisters: „An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen" enthaltene Probe und erbringt so den Beweis, daß sie Gott richtig erklärt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gott das immer gegenwärtige, göttliche Gemüt ist, und zerstört so den falschen Begriff von Gott als einem weit entfernten körperlichen Wesen und offenbart Ihn als den einzigen Verstand, der die wahre, geistige Schöpfung, den Menschen und das Weltall, regiert. Sie erklärt, daß Gott das unendliche, unveränderliche Gute ist. Daher ist der einzig wirkliche Verstand, der besteht, gut, und es kann keine von diesem allerhabenen Verstand getrennte wirkliche Tätigkeit geben. Man denke nur, was diese Wahrheit für den tut, der sie annimmt und anwendet! Er wird aufhören, das Böse zu fürchten; denn er hat verstehen gelernt, daß das Böse keinen Verstand hat, und daß es daher nicht wirken kann. Er muß sich mit dem Guten verbünden, wenn er aufhören will, Böses zu tun. Hieraus sehen wir, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft, die uns befähigt, das wahre Wesen Gottes zu beweisen, „die Menschheit physisch, sittlich und geistig besser macht". Dadurch, daß man sich so mit dem Guten verbündet, wird man besser, und zwar nicht nur sittlich und geistig, sondern auch körperlich; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gott, das Gute, das Leben ist. Hieraus folgt, daß man sich umso mehr der Harmonie und der Gesundheit bewußt ist, je mehr man das Gute im Denken beherbergt. Der Meister sagte, er sei gekommen, daß alle Menschen „das Leben und volle Genüge haben sollen"; und er lehrte die Allmacht des Guten und zeigte, daß Gutes denken und Gutes tun, Gott von ganzem Herzen lieben, der rechte Weg sei, in voller Genüge und rechtschaffen zu leben. Je mehr man sich der Obergewalt des Guten bewußt wird, desto mehr erkennt man die Unzerstörbarkeit und Harmonie des Lebens als Gottes. Je mehr man in Übereinstimmung mit Gott, dem Guten, denkt und handelt, desto gewisser wird man einen Sinn von voller Genüge an Gesundheit verwirklichen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft wiederholt die Erklärung des Johannes: „Gott ist Liebe". Auch erklärt sie, daß die Liebe das Leben sei, und daß der Ausdruck der Liebe Freiheit und Freude bringe. Sie zeigt, daß Haß und Furcht verneinende Annahmen sind, die durch das Verständnis, daß der Mensch als das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes frei, liebevoll und liebenswert ist, ausgetrieben werden können. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir Liebe beweisen, verstehen wir die Wahrheit, daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß die Liebe allmächtig ist.

Christus Jesus erklärte Gott als Geist. Dann muß der Stoff, da der Geist das All ist, unwirklich sein; und der Mensch, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, muß vollständig geistig sein. Indem man so folgern lernt, hört man auf, sündhaften Begierden nachzugeben, und ist fähig, des Menschen gottverliehene Herrschaft zu beweisen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt Gott auch als das göttliche Prinzip, als die Seele, die Wahrheit, und zeigt uns dadurch, daß Er das höchste regierende Wesen ist und Seine unendliche, geistige Schöpfung regiert und erhält. Die Seele oder das unendliche Gemüt verleiht Seiner ganzen Schöpfung unbegrenzte Freiheit und Glückseligkeit, und die allmächtige Wahrheit führt und behütet Seine Widerspiegelung, den Menschen und das Weltall.

Wer sich mit empfänglichem Gemüt in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch vertieft, wird die Vernünftigkeit seiner Erklärung des Wesens Gottes erkennen. Wer diese Lehre des Wesens Gottes und des Menschen versteht und in Übereinstimmung damit zu denken und zu handeln sucht, wird finden, daß er gesünder und glücklicher wird. Er wird finden, daß er seine Mitmenschen liebt, und daß er lernt, wie er ihnen dienen kann. Denn jeder, der sich ernstlich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befaßt, fühlt in wachsendem Maße das Verlangen, das in folgender Stelle des Gedichtes „Christus meine Zuflucht" der Mrs. Eddy (Gedichte, S. 12) ausgedrückt ist:

„Laß täglich mich nur Gutes tun
Den Dein'n, für Dich!
Daß rein das Liebesopfer sei,
Gott führe mich!"

Results of Knowing God Aright

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY have echoed the cry of Job, "Oh that I knew where I might find him," for mankind ever seeks something higher and better than itself. Mortal existence does not satisfy, and mortals are always striving for something different. Sooner or later, each one finds that the satisfaction he is seeking cannot be found in matter; and then he turns Spiritward.

The Psalmist, discerning the true source of peace, said, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The understanding that only in knowing God aright is true satisfaction to be found, is much to be desired; for with it we can start to prove the allness of God, good, the true nature of man as God's image and likeness, and the unreality of evil.

In order to start toward the fulfillment of this purpose, one must gain the right concept of God and man. On page 466 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Science will declare God aright, and Christianity will demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually." Through Christian Science, then, all can gain the true concept of God and man. In healing all manner of sickness and sin, Christian Science is meeting the test implied in the Master's words, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and thus is proving that it is declaring God aright.

Christian Science declares that God is ever present divine Mind, thus destroying the false concept of God as a far-off corporeal being, and revealing Him as the only intelligence governing the true, spiritual creation, man and the universe. It declares that God is infinite, unchanging good. Therefore, the only real intelligence that exists is good, and there can be no real activity apart from this supreme intelligence. Think what this truth will do for the one who accepts and applies it! No longer will he fear evil, for he has learned that evil has no intelligence, and that, therefore, it cannot act. He must ally himself with good, if he would cease to do evil. This indicates how Christian Science, enabling one to demonstrate the true nature of God, will make "mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually." One is improved, not only morally and spiritually, but also physically, by thus allying himself on the side of good; for Christian Science declares that God, good, is Life. Necessarily, then, the more one entertains good in thought, the more conscious one is of harmony and health. The Master said he had come that all might have more abundant life; and he taught the omnipotence of good, showing that thinking good and doing good, loving God with all our heart, is the right way to live abundantly and righteously. The more conscious one becomes of the supremacy of good, the more one realizes the indestructible and harmonious nature of Life as God. The more one thinks and acts in accordance with God, good, the more surely will he realize an abundant sense of health.

Christian Science reiterates the declaration of John that "God is love." It declares also that Love is Life, and that the expression of Love brings freedom and joy. It shows that hate and fear are negative beliefs that can be cast out by the understanding that man, as the image and likeness of God, is free, loving, and lovable. In proportion to our demonstration of love do we comprehend the truth that God is Love, and that Love is omnipotent.

Christ Jesus defined God as Spirit. Then, Spirit being All, matter must be unreal; and man, the image and likeness of God, must be wholly spiritual. Learning to reason thus, one ceases to yield to sinful desires and is able to prove man's God-given dominion.

Christian Science also defines God as divine Principle, Soul, Truth, thus indicating that He is the supreme governing Being, who rules and sustains His infinite spiritual creation. Soul, or infinite Mind, imparts to all His creation boundless freedom and bliss; and omnipotent Truth guides and guards His reflection, man and the universe.

Anyone who with an open mind studies the Christian Science textbook will see the reasonableness of its explanation of the nature of God. One who understands this teaching of the nature of God and man, and tries to think and act in accordance with it, will find himself becoming healthier and happier. He will find himself loving his fellow-men and learning how to be of service to them; for everyone who earnestly studies Christian Science feels increasingly the desire expressed in these words of Mrs. Eddy's poem "Christ My Refuge" (Poems, p. 12):

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Conrad's Talk

Not that Conrad talked for effect. He just talked as one friend to another, considerate of other opinions and quick to appreciate a contrary point of view. Nor did he lead conversation into channels that appealed to him unless he saw that they appealed to his listener also. On the contrary, he always tried to talk to people on their own subjects. I have heard him speak to his gardener about gardening. I have heard him speak to his chauffeur about the mechanics of motor cars. I have heard him speak to a villager about local affairs, and he was completely at home in conversations of that sort. That is to say, he discussed all such matters with that sense of bowing to superior knowledge which put him at once on a proper level with his hearers. Everybody with whom Conrad talked found him companionable, for there was no air of deigning about him and no air of boredom. He . . . liked to know how things were done; he had an interest in affairs and liked to know what was going on. There never was a man who was less of a mental recluse or less attached to the ideas of any clique.

With children, in particular, he immediately got on level terms.

Which leads me to say that all Conrad's letters possess an affinity to his talk. When I read a letter of his I not only gauge the exact mood in which it was written, but I judge the very tone he would have used if he had spoken these words. The intimate friendliness is reproduced exactly, as also are the pensive moments of memory and those piercing asides or irritable outbursts which were so typical of the man. There is no need for me to discuss his letters, but I will say this: that those who study them will catch unaware the veritable echo of Conrad's voice.—RICHARD CURLE, in "The Last Twelve Years of Joseph Conrad."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

The Listener Speaks

WILL ROGERS' favorite music was offered in the Edison Hour at 9 p. m., eastern time, on Monday, through WJZ and the customary coast-to-coast network. Frank Black, pianist, composer and director, conducted the Edison Recorders for the occasion.

The taste of the famous American humorist, comedian, statesman and cowboy is quite catholic, in fact, it covers almost as much ground as do his varied accomplishments. In spite of his travels, whose humorous incidents have been enjoyed by so many of us, Will Rogers' especial musical favorites are all of American origin. To begin with, he shares the universal appreciation of Victor Herbert melodies which were represented on the program by a selection from "The Red Mill." Then the kind of sentiment shown at its best in "Mighty Lak a Rose," also appeals to him just as much as do the old-time songs typified by "Can't You Hear Me Calling, Caroline." He yields also to the fascination of Negro spirituals and chose as his favorite "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."

His own background found expression in the "Old Chisholm Trail" while a selection of hits from the musical comedy in which he is now appearing, "Three Cheers," also possessed a more personal interest. "Pompanola" was the featured number in this medley. The other current popular song chosen by Mr. Rogers was Irving Berlin's "How About Me," which was offered by a male quartet.

These programs devoted to the favorite music of well-known Americans are an interesting idea which is being well worked out. To hear what music finds most response in any listener's mind is to become much better acquainted with their real individuality. Next Monday at the same hour the opportunity to enjoy this musical introduction to Mary Pickford will be given.

Following the Edison program, the Chesebrough "Real Folks" entertained again in their comfortable and amusing way. They were heard in the midst of a "progressive dinner" in which each course was served in a different booth dedicated to some foreign country. Next week the newly improved railway station will be formally dedicated as the first step to bringing Thompkins Corners before the eyes of the world.

"The Londonderry Air" has been heard in various forms of late, but seldom with better effect than when it was played by Lew White in the course of his organ recital, also through WJZ at 10:30. Next week a medley of the motion picture theme songs which have been composed by Erno Rapee will be a feature of this period. D. M.

MAST ON MAIL PLANE

N. A. T. Starts Full-Time Use of Fog-Defying Radio Beacons

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago

FOG, the last barrier to safer air transport, has been conquered by the practical commercial development of radio direction beams and radio telephony for the guidance of airplanes, it is announced here. The laboratories of the National Air Transport and engineers of the United States Department of Commerce, have put these two devices on a routine operating basis.

As a result of experiments begun 18 months ago, the ships of the N. A. T. flying mail over the foggy New York-Cleveland division are guided by the dot-and-dash combinations of radio direction beacons. By voice radio the pilots are given hourly weather reports from United States Government stations while en route. The telephone communication is only one way at present, but a device is being perfected to enable the pilot to talk back.

This development will aid the early opening of passenger service between New York and Chicago. This, probably the most important link in nation-wide air transport, is the last to be opened for passengers because of the fogs on the east coast and in the mountains of New York and Pennsylvania.

Three of the N. A. T. planes have been using this apparatus for some time; six others are in the course of receiving installations at the repair base here, and all other ships of this company going through the shop from now on will be likewise equipped. All new ships also are to be fixed up as they come in, extending the radio service all the way from New York to Kansas City, Mo., and Dallas, Tex.

Double Beam System

The radio beam laid down along the Cleveland-New York division is made possible by transmitters known as equi-signal beacons located at Cleveland, Bellefonte and Hadley Field. These transmitters employ two cross loops, each radiating a characteristic signal. These signals interlock and form another signal along the bisector of the planes of the loops and when this signal is heard by the pilot in flight, he knows he is following his designated course.

For example, the pilot hears a dot and a dash and knows he is on the left of the course. He swings over and hears a dash and a dot and knows by that that he is on the right of the course. He turns back and when the dots and dashes blend into one dash, he knows he is following the correct path of the airway.

Use of loop transmitters instead of the conventional type of regular vertical antenna system permits the beacon rays to be concentrated in one direction along the course. The power generally used in transmission is 500 watts.

Weather reports are transmitted to the pilot through means of voice transmitter from the ground stations. A higher wavelength is used for this transmission. Ordinarily, the pilot is given hourly weather reports, but in case of a severe change in weather ahead of him, the beacon signals can be interrupted as a sign to the pilot to tune to the higher wavelength to receive voice transmission. This he can easily do by switching a remote tuning control convenient to his hand to another position which is plainly marked on the dial.

Under Actual Test

Recently, W. L. Smith, veteran pilot and N. A. T. superintendent of the eastern division, made a personal test of the radio directional system and his report to the Airways Division of the Department said, in part:

"I climbed as rapidly as possible, keeping over the Cleveland Airport by use of the radio beacon and found that the beacon signals changed four times with each complete circle of a spiral. I found that the height of the lowest clouds was 4200 feet above the airport and continued to climb until I reached an altitude of 13,000 feet above sea level where I found there was still no break in the clouds. The weather report broadcast at this time gave the ceiling above the Cleveland Airport as only 500 feet, so I decided it would be wise to land.

"By means of the radio beacon, I had discovered that there was a strong southwest wind aloft, it being necessary to elongate my circles into ovals, with the long axis running northeast and southwest to stay over the airport. Soon I was down to the point where I would have been in the clear, had there been a 500 foot ceiling but I was still very much in the clouds. I then discovered that the ceiling was not more than 100 feet, and that the visibility was not enough to fly safely at this elevation. I, therefore, climbed up to 3000 feet above sea level and flew due north to pick up the beacon course."

Mr. Smith then relates how he came back, finding the beacon course always by the change in signal characteristic that occurs on the course, and, after making a number of other tests of the directional apparatus, he landed despite the clouds that hung low over the airport.

NEW PLAN PROPOSED TO SAVE 'ROAD SHOW'

Theatrical Organization Has Plan to Aid Employment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A scheme to revive the almost extinct "road show" at popular prices is proposed by the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers, a group of press agents and company managers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in a prospectus just issued to the Directors' Equity Association.

Should the plan for reorganization move forward as rapidly as expected by its five routes, sponsors, of 36 weeks each, will be booked by Labor Day. This total of 180 attractions would employ 2700 actors and 54 stage hands.

Young Men's Christian Association halls and school and college assembly halls would house performances where the theaters are controlled by motion picture or other interests, according to the plan. One, two, and three-night stands would characterize the bookings.

General Electric Hour Offers Standard Works

The overture to Edouard Lalo's opera "Le Roi d'Ys," taken from a work dealing with a Breton legend, opens the coast-to-coast symphony concert of the General Electric hour, Walter Damrosch conducting, over the NBC on Saturday evening, March 22, at 9, eastern time, which is 6, Pacific time.

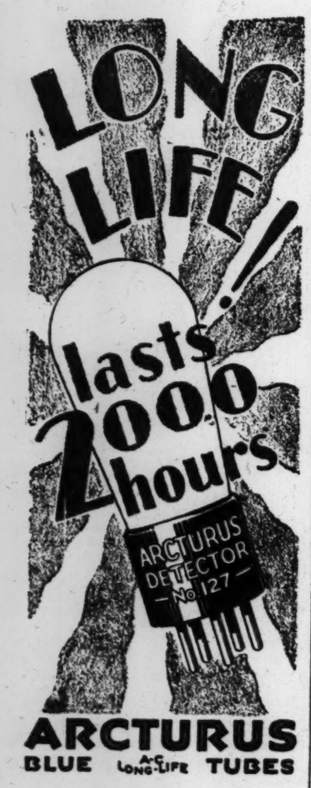
Pierne, the distinguished French composer, wrote a pagan opera "Cydalise and Pan." An excerpt from this, "The Entrance of the Little Fauns"—is well known. It is a graceful and charming work and is the second selection on this program.

Brahms' "Symphony No. 1 in C Minor" was not written until the composer was 49. The "Andante Sostenuto" is the second movement, opening with an exquisite melody in the strings, followed by an intensely passionate theme, after which the first theme returns. The whole movement is marked by genuine romantic sentiment.

The miniature masterpiece of the French composer Saint-Saëns, "The Swan," is a movement in his humorous suite, "The Carnival of Animals," and a favorite number of cellists.

Moszkowski, although a Pole, wrote well enough in the Spanish form and his Spanish dances, originally for piano, are familiar to students of that instrument. A characteristic Spanish danoe from his opera "Boabdil" closes this symphonic hour.

WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, KSD, WHO, WOW, WDAF, WTMJ, WHAS, KOA, WMC, WSB, WBT, KPRC, WOAI, WKY, WJAX, WRVA, WEBC, WFAA, KSTP, WLS, KPO, KGO, KSL, KHQ, KGW, KOMO and KFI will radiate that program.



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J. W. Mann, Livermore Falls, Me.
C. W. Mann, Livermore Falls, Me.
W. S. Matthews, Livermore Falls, Me.
Margaret T. Ladd, Toledo, O.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 24

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 570kc-526m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:45 p. m., central standard, time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time by Station KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

DALLAS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., central standard time, by Station KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 950kc-316m.

CHARLOTTE GETS CONVENTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association has announced its decision to meet in Charlotte in June, according to Mr. Kuester, business manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kuester said that Hunter Marshall, secretary of the association, had informed him that the association had accepted the invitation of the city.

AMERICAN COURT ISSUE NOW RESTS WITH SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

was already an English judge sitting on the same case. This claim was met with unexpected opposition from Nicholas Politis, Greece, who strongly objected on behalf of small nations to the possibility of there being two British judges in a case in which a small state might be involved. Dr. Raested, Norway, however took Sir Cecil's view, but it was finally decided by the committee that this question was beyond their competence.

It was then that Mr. Root made a remark which seemed to echo Sir Cecil's view of the theory of the British Empire, for said Mr. Root, the United States has recognized the separate international personality of the British Dominions by exchanging ministers plenipotentiary with the Irsh Free State and Canada.

Full Text of the New Protocol Proposed for the World Court

GENEVA (AP)—The question of advisory opinions, one of the chief stumblingblocks to the American adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice, was handled in Article 5 of the protocol agreed upon by the jurists here.

It reads as follows: "With a view to insuring that the Court shall not without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall, through any channel designated for that purpose by the United States, inform the United States of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly of the League for obtaining an advisory opinion from the Court and thereupon, if desired, an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States is affected shall proceed with all convenient speed between the Council or Assembly of the League and the United States.

Notifying United States

"Whenever request for an advisory opinion comes to the Court the registrar shall notify the United States thereof, among other states mentioned in the now existing Article 73 of the rules of the Court, stating a reasonable time limit fixed by the President within which a written statement by the United States concerning the request will be received.

"If for any reason no sufficient opportunity for exchange of views upon such request should have been afforded and the United States advises the Court that the question upon which the opinion of the Court is asked is one that affects the interests of the United States, the proceeding shall be stayed for a period sufficient to enable such exchange of views between the Council or the Assembly and the United States to take place.

Force of American Objection

"With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs, there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for an opinion given by a member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly.

"If, after the exchange of views provided for in paragraph 1 and 2 of this article, it shall appear that no agreement can be reached and the United States is not prepared to forego its objection the exercise of powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hereof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and good will."

Articles of the Protocol

Article 1 of the protocol distinctly states that the countries signatory of the protocol of 1920 which created the Court accept special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations to its adherence protocol upon the terms and conditions set out in the following articles."

Article 2 says that the United States shall be admitted to participate in the election of judges of the World Court on a basis of equality with other nations at the Council and Assembly. It is pratically the same text as Article 1 in the protocol of 1926, which the United States never accepted.

Article 3 provides that no amendments shall be made without the consent of all states and Article 4 says the Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing.

Effect of Provisions

Article 6 declares the provisions of the protocol shall have the same force and effect as the statutes of the Court itself.

Article 7 stipulates that the present protocol shall come into force as soon as all states which ratified the creative protocol of 1920 and also the United States have deposited their ratifications with the League of Nations.

Finally, Article 8 declares that the United States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League that it withdraws its adherence to the protocol of 1920 and the present protocol of adhesion by the United States shall cease to be in force. Any one of the other states may on their part announce withdrawal of their acceptance of the American conditions.

Then follows the important phrase, "The present protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and when within one year from the date of receipt of the said notification not less than two-thirds of the contracting states other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary-General of the League that they have decided to withdraw the above mentioned acceptance.

Berlin Socialist Paper Opposed to Root Plan

BERLIN (AP)—The German press has been slow to comment upon the possibility of American adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Some of the papers are just now beginning to question the advisability of the United States having the special privileges implied in the protocol. These feel the situation presents a dangerous precedent which might shake the entire structure of international justice.

The Social-Democratic Vorwaerts declares that under the Root plan it would be impossible for the World Court to consider the appeal of any Latin-American country against the United States without "first knocking at Washington's door and asking permission," adding that the United States Government would then feel free to exert its veto power.

"That constitutes a position of special privilege, irreconcilable with the idea of international justice," the paper says. "As always the United States depends upon the Monroe Doctrine to cook themselves this extra sausage." The Monroe Doctrine is then termed a "very comfortable" American foreign policy with which to avoid international obligations and ask special rights of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, and now the Hague Court.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE OPERATORS STRIKE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Strikes in textile mills in Tennessee and South Carolina affect approximately 3000 workers who claim their wages are too small.

At a rayon mill walk-out and consequent shut-down in Elizabethton, Tenn., banners bearing such legends as "Eight dollars a week is slavery," and "Fair wages, or no wages." The introduction of an efficiency system and reduction of wages in a textile mill at Greenville, S. C., is said to have led several hundred workers to strike. Officials of both companies are engaged in a "peaceful penetration" into the ranks of striking employees with offers of "old jobs back at the same wages," which the workers are said to be refusing.

APPROVAL IS GIVEN NEW YORK PROJECT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Formal approval to the new $156,000,000 city improvement program has just been given by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Nearly half of the proposed expenditure will be for new subways. The remainder will be used for school buildings, museum additions, bridges, parks and departmental improvements.

The Board of Estimate also decided that the full cost of constructing the new West Side elevated highway along the Hudson River from Canal Street to connect with Riverside Drive will be borne by the Borough of Manhattan.

AIR SERVICE SHOWN TO BE TIME SAVER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A survey of banks, insurance companies and business concerns located on air mail and express routes shows that 96 per cent utilize the service, the United States Chamber of Commerce states.

Bankers say they save from one to three days' interest; expose kiting and expedite clearings. Insurance companies emphasize quick delivery of court documents, stolen car identification papers, and business houses report importnt savings in time of delivery of correspondence and urgent supplies.

New Interior Department Head Short on Mere Talk

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Drive a peg" is a pet expression of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur in his administration of the affairs of the Interior Department.

This is just another way the executive and philosopher from Stanford University has of saying, "The way to get something done is to do it."

"Drive a peg and let the talk revolve around that," is his theory as expressed in connection with the decision for complete conservation of government oil.

MILK INVESTIGATION SOUGHT IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Charging a virtual monopoly of milk distribution in New York City that has resulted in distributors underpaying farmers and dairymen and overcharging the public, a resolution requesting a legislative investigation into the facts of distribution costs there has just been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.), of New York.

Under the resolution an appropriation of $10,000 would be provided for the efforts of the fact-finding legislative committee, which would have six members.

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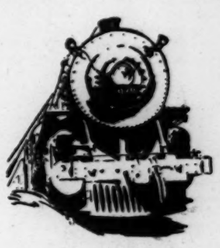

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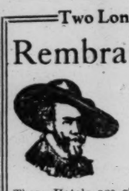

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SAN FRANCISCO

Rates with bath $2 to $3 single; $2.50 to $4, two persons

HARRY BOYLE, *Manager*

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In the heart of Berkeley, two blocks to University of California. Special Student Rates. Transient $1.50 and up. *Reasonable weekly and monthly rates.*

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
EDWARD A. VAUGHAN, Mgr.

Hotel Barbara Worth

El Centro, Calif.

"Finest Winter Climate on Earth"

Twelve miles from Old Mexico, paved highway all the way. European Plan. Excellent Cuisine.

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The St. Charles

Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.

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Kentucky Ave. near Beach

Completely renewed and refurnished along the modernistic line, at a cost of $75,000. SPECIAL SEASON AND EASTER RATES $4 up daily. Special weekly. American Plan Jointly operated with Hotel Jefferson Ownership Management Fetter & Hollinger

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Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor..

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when visiting New York and we will wager that you will want to go again. Our policy is to make your visit enjoyable and this is especially so for women and children. New ownership. New rates. $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day. Opposite Grand Central Station, Convenient to theatres and shops.

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48th STREET
West of Broadway
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TIMES SQUARE'S FINEST HOTEL
Residential and Transient
450 ROOMS
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Every room an outside room
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$3.00 FOR ROOM & BATH

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In the Heart of TIMES SQUARE—
Brand new—
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Exceptional!

EACH room has bath, circulating ice water, electric fan!
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Room, Bath	$3.00
2 Rooms, Bath	$5.00
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SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

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A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
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5 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
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Rooms for business and professional men.
COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE
$2.00 adjacent bath $2.25 Private bath
Weekly $10 to $17

New York State

The Palatine

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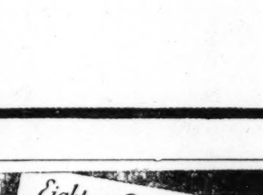
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Chicago



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5349 SHERIDAN ROAD
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On the Mississippi Gulf Coast
Open November to May

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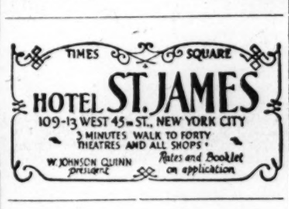

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2 persons, $5 to $8
200 Rooms 400 Baths
1 person, $3 to $5
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Kansas City, Mo.

An Ideal Hotel for the Kansas City Visitor

—the best of Service, Dining Facilities and Attractive Amusement.

Johnny Johnson

and his

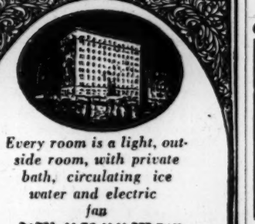
Pennsylvanians

Victor Recording

LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTER-THEATRE SUPPER
in the PLANTATION GRILL

The Muehlebach is ideally located, being in the heart of the shopping, business and theatrical districts.

Hotel Muehlebach
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan
RATES: $2 TO $3.50 PER DAY
Kansas City's New Hotel
THE STATS
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The BELLERIVE

Kansas City's
most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
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The Gatesworth Hotel

ST. LOUIS MO.

An ideal location with Ideal Accommodations. Hotel Rooms and Residential Suites. Excellent Cuisine.
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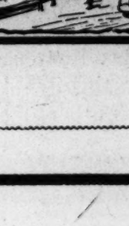
IN SAINT PAUL
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

South America



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Cables: MAJESTIC

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European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates $1.50 per day up.

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New Public Dining Room—
New Lobby—New Addition—
New Furniture—Quiet Rooms,
$1.50 up

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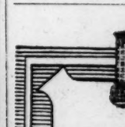
"Out of the din but in the swim"



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Where comfort, convenience and reasonable rates combine to make you a friendly guest.

Garage adjoining.

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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, $3.

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Directly in Front of Union Station
3 blocks from U. S. Capitol and Congressional Library.
RATES: Single, $2 to $3.50
Double, $3 to $5.00
Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE WINDLE HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

MODERN, quiet, family-tourist hotel. Center of city. 150 Rooms. Clean, comfortable, reasonable. European Plan. Fine Cafeteria. Garage. Golf privileges. Write for booklet and reservations.

WINDLE W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR

COPPERS AND OILS ASSUME LEADERSHIP

Stock Market Has Uneven Appearance—Gains by Specialties

NEW YORK (AP)—Railroad shares were brought forward by speculators for the advance today as the new leaders of the upward movement of stock prices.

The buying movement assumed broad proportions with the copper, office appliance, railroad equipment, farm implement, oil and public utility shares also presenting several outstanding points of strength.

High money rates continued to hamper bullish operations. Call loans renewed at 8 per cent, as compared with 7 yesterday, and rose to 9 by early afternoon. Wall Street hears talk of 12 per cent call money before the end of the week. Little time money was available below 8 per cent.

Wall Street expects no change in the rediscount rate this week, apparently basing its opinion on the statement of Governor Young last week that a rise in rates would be "the last resort" in the board's effort to curb the excessive use of credit for speculation.

Trade and business news continued to have a bullish tinge. Lead prices were advanced $5 a ton, another series of favorable 1928 earnings statements were published, and the American Surety Company started dividends at $6 annually on the new stock, which is equivalent to $12 on the old which paid $10.

Rails have been lagging behind the general list for the last two months. Wall Street believed that market sponsors of those issues were waiting for the St. Louis & O'Fallon decision, indirectly involving billions in railroad valuations, or an outline of President Hoover's railroad consolidation policy. Meanwhile, current railroad earnings and traffic statements were extremely favorable.

Bringing forward the rails as leaders today was regarded as a strategic move by bull traders, who have had some difficulty in attracting a following in other issues.

Canadian Pacific was quickly marked up 4½ points, New York Central 3 and Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie and Western Maryland moved up 2 points or more.

Radio issues, which ran into heavy selling at the opening following yesterday's drastic decline, rebounded with the rest of the list in the early afternoon. The new stock recovered most of its early 5 point decline.

Case Threshing Machine soared 16 points, Baldwin Locomotive 13 to a new high at 268⅞ and International Business Machines, National Cash Register, Otis Elevator, National Lead, International Telephone, American Zinc preferred, Wright Aeronautical, Patino Mines, St. Joseph Lead, American Metals and American Steel Foundries, all sold 4 to 8 points higher.

Baldwin Locomotive came down 9 points from its best figure, and the Radio issues were sold again. But the general list was held together in the late trading by brisk buying of the coppers despite a rise in the call-money rate to 10 per cent. Anaconda Copper went beyond 167 to new high ground for the year. Kennecott Copper also penetrated new territory. The closing tone was firm. Total sales approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85⅝.

Trading picked up today in the bond market, but the activity in the early dealings was principally on the selling side. Price changes were mostly fractional. Time money continued firm with 8 per cent the ruling rate, and tended to curb enthusiasm stirred up in bonds by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement.

The Treasury certificates were fractionally ignored in the early hours. Liberty Fourth 4¼s, which were one of the two government issues to decline yesterday, continued under pressure, and a loss was recorded in Treasury 3⅜s.

In the irregular convertibles, Anaconda Copper 7s yielded a point on profit taking, but American International convertible 5½s moved up in sympathy with the stocks. Atchison convertible 4½s, which have been under pressure since announcement of a proposed stock splitup, were fractionally lower.

The 5s of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's subsidiary, Colorado Industrial Company, ran up more than 4 points on one sale to 98¾. The bonds are redeemable at 105 and interest as sinking fund.

The foreign list was irregular, Chile 6s turning heavy.

22 CENTS FOR COPPER METAL

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper producers were quoting 22 cents a pound for the red metal, domestic shipment, today, and 22¼ cents for foreign shipment, an increase of 1 cent. This advance came after a day of complete unsettlement in the copper market yesterday, with most producers refusing to quote any price, pending decisions as to what action should be taken. This is the first time in peace history that the red metal price has been put up a full cent within 24 hours, most price changes being made in eighths, or quarters of cents. In trade circles it is predicted the price may go to 24 cents before the end of the month.

INTERNAT'L BUSINESS MACHINES

International Business Machines Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. net profit of $5,363,765 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, but before amortization of patents, etc., compared with $4,435,318 in 1927. Net profit for 1928 is equal to $9.27 a share on 578,643 shares of no-par stock outstanding practically the entire year and $8.83 a share on 607,576 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, last, after payment of the 5 per cent stock dividend Dec. 28, compared with $7.66 on 578,643 shares in 1927.

W. F. HALL PRINTING CO.

W. F. Hall Printing Company reports a net income in 1928 of $1,005,309, or $3.34 a share on the average number of shares outstanding during the year, as compared with $1.87 a share in the preceding 12 months. The 1928 total is the combined income of the three plants of the company, while the 1927 net revenue is exclusive of the earnings of the Central Typesetting and Electrotyping Company.

ATLANTIC FRUIT & SUGAR CO.

NEW YORK—Atlantic Fruit & Sugar Company report for 1928 compares:

	1928	1927
Total inc	$8,725,206	$11,740,752
Loss	400,311	*1,005,845
Depreciation	590,061	626,755
Interest	422,233	406,907
Net loss	1,412,705	27,817

*Profit.

E. W. BLISS CO. EARNINGS

E. W. Bliss Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1928	1927
Total earnings	$2,347,191	
Profit	1,749,736	$1,173,953
Net income	1,108,309	433,497
Dividends	565,371	565,621
Surplus	542,938	*132,124

*Deficit.

MACHINE TOOL SALES HEAVY

Business in machine tools and machinery has been so active since Jan. 1 that the industry may be considered as enjoying boom times, says the American Machinest. Production activity continues on a high plane and inquiry is sufficient to bring the sales total for the first quarter to a point well in excess of the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.19	Last Mar.18
200 Abitibi	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛
100 Abitibi pf	81⅝	81½	82⅞	82
5600 Adv-Rum	80⅜	79½	80⅛	79⅝
2000 Adv-R pf	84⅜	83	84⅛	83
9200 Allegheny	34⅛	33½	33⅝	34
27100 Ahumada	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞	3⅜
800 Air Reduc	108¾	106⅝	116⅜	107⅝
10400 Ajax Rub	9½	8	9⅛	9⅛
100 Allegh pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1000 Alaska Jun.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
800 Alb PWP	17	17	17	17
1300 Allied Ch	287	283	285½	285½
2000 Allis-Chal	186	182	185	...
100 Amal Leaf	8	8	8	...
800 Amerada	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	33⅜
1600 Am Ag Ch	20	19½	20	19⅞
200 Am Ag C pf	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	65⅜
600 Am Beet S	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
7200 Am Bosch	60⅞	60	60	59½
900 Am Brake	56	55	55	55½
2400 Am Br Bov	22	21½	21⅞	22
20 Am Br B pf	77	77	77	77
37000 AmCan	123	119⅞	122⅛	120⅜
600 Am Can pf	141	141	141	141
3200 Am Car & F	104	102⅝	103¼	102
500 Am Haw SS	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28½
500 Am Chicle	54½	54	54	54½
30 Am Nat G pf	87	87	87	...
700 Am En Tfl	43¾	41⅜	43½	...
3000 Am&FPw	107⅞	105⅞	106⅝	107
300 Am&FP 2pf	97⅝	96	96	97½
200000 Am F P rts	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
400 Am Ice	41	40⅞	40	40⅞
1100 Am Ice pf	94	94	94	...
40800 Am Int Crp	75	69⅞	70	72
100 Am La Fr	6¾	6	⅝ 6⅜	6⅜
3000 Am La F pf	65½	65½	65½	...
100 AmP&Lt 5%	74½	74½	74½	76½
1000 Am Loco	121⅛	119⅞	120¼	120¼
100 Am Loco pf	115	115	115	...
14800 Am Metals	72⅝	68½	71¼	68⅜
400 Am P&Lt sta	82	71½	82	81⅞
200 Am Piano	11	11	11	12
600 Am Pw&Lt	107	106⅜	107	107
1300 Am Radiat	185¼	183	185¼	183
400 Am Ry Ex	153⅝	153	154	150
400 Am Republic	58⅜	57½	57½	58¼
1500 Am Seating	39¾	39	39	39¾
400 Am Ship	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜
19400 Am Smelt	122½	120	121	119⅞
23700 Am Stl Fnd	74½	70⅞	73¼	70⅝
10 Am S Fnd pf	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	...
400 Am Sugar	80⅝	80⅛	80½	80⅛
100 Am Sug pf	108	108	108	108
6100 Am Stl rts	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
1200 Am T&T	215⅞	213⅜	214½	214
40 Am Type pf	104	104	104	...
400 Am WWrks	87½	86	86	87½
600 Anchor rts	1⅜	1	1¼	...
700 Am Wool	22	21⅝	22	22
200 Am Wool pf	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	46½
100 Am Wr pf ct	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
3000 Anchor C	60⅜	57	59⅜	57¼
19200 Am Zinc	48¼	45⅜	45½	46⅞
5700 Am Zinc pf	111¼	105⅛	105⅜	106
100 Anchor pf	118¾	118¼	118¼	...
83300 Anaconda	167¼	162¼	166½	162¾
100 Arch Dan	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅞
17200 Andes Cop	65⅞	64¼	65¼	64⅞
100 Armour D pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	90⅜
2000 Arm Ill A	143⅞	141½	141½	143⅞
2400 Arm Ill B	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
200 Arm Ill pf	79	78½	78½	80
400 Arnold Cons	31	30¼	30¼	31
700 Asso DG	62⅜	61⅝	62⅜	61⅝
10 Asso Oil	43	43	43	43¼
1300 Atchison	202¾	200⅜	202¼	201
400 Atchison pf	103½	103⅛	103⅛	103½
600 Atl G&WI	43½	43⅛	43⅛	43½
12400 Atl Refin	63⅞	62⅜	62⅞	63
800 Atlas Powd	107½	104⅜	104⅜	103⅛
2600 Austin N	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6
100 Aust Cred	62	62	62	62
300 Auto Sales	24	24	24	23⅞
1500 Auto S rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3100 Baldwin	268⅞	258	260	256
100 Baldwin pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
14000 Balt & Ohio	128	125⅛	126⅜	125⅜
400 Balt & O pf	80	79⅝	80	80
10 Bamber pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
400 Bangor & A	69⅛	69⅛	69⅜	69
600 aBrker Bros	32	31½	32	...
91200 Barnsdall A	46	44½	45	45
400 Beacon Oil	23½	22⅝	22⅜	24
100 Beechnut	91½	91½	91½	92
1700 Belding H	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝
100 Bel NR pf	82	82	82	82¼
3400 Best & Co	89½	87½	88⅛	87½
25500 Beth Steel	109	107¼	107⅜	108⅜
100 Beth Stl pf	119½	119½	119½	120
800 Bloom'dale	48⅜	47½	48⅜	48
200 Boosh Flsh	65⅝	65	65	64½
300 Borden	184⅛	183¾	183¾	184⅝
200 Boston & Me	96	96	6	...
5100 Briggs	48⅛	48	48⅛	48¼
300 Brit Steel	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
300 Brockway	64½	64½	64½	63¾
400 Br Man Tr	73	73	73	73¼
100 Br Man pf	87	87	87	...
400 Br Un Gas	180	179⅝	180	...
100 Brown Shoe	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	...
600 Bruns Balke	53¾	52¼	52¼	52⅛
10 Bucyrus pf	114½	114½	114½	...
1700 Bruns Term	36	34½	35	33
1000 Bucyrus	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	37
700 Bucy cv pf	46	45⅜	45⅝	46⅜
100 Buff & Sus	72½	72½	72½	68
800 Burroughs	293	291	293	294
100 Bush Term	73	73	73	74
10 Bush T deb	108½	108½	108½	...
400 Butte Cop	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
400 Butte &Sup	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜
200 By Prod Co	116	115¼	115½	116
3200 Byers	157⅞	154⅝	155	155⅝
500 Cal Pack	78¼	77½	77½	78
900 Callahan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2200 Cal & Ariz	140⅜	137⅜	140¼	138¼
5900 Cal & Heela	58⅞	57⅜	58⅝	57⅜
1200 Cannon Mls	43⅞	42⅜	42½	43½
16300 Canada Dry	89⅝	87½	88⅝	87⅞
2900 Can Pac	248⅜	245	246	244
600 Case T M	471	460	470	455
200 Cav Dobbs	37⅛	37	37	37
2100 Cent Alloy	48½	47⅞	48	48
700 Celotex	69	68¼	69	67½
700 Celotex rts	½	⅜	⅜	½
100 Cen Aguirre	38¾	38¾	38⅝	39¼
6500 Cerro de P	116	114	116	114
400 Cert-Teed	22½	22½	22½	22½
3700 Ches Corp	84¼	82⅝	83⅝	83⅜
300 Ches & Ohio	221⅞	219½	219½	218
500 Chi & Alton	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
600 Chi & A pf	22	22	22	21⅝
2700 Chi Gt W	20⅜	19½	19⅝	20⅛
12200 Chi G W pf	59⅜	57⅝	59⅛	58
1000 C M & St P	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35⅝
2300 CM&SP pf	58⅜	57⅛	58	57⅛
3100 Chi & NW	88¾	86⅞	87	87⅛
100 Chi Pneu	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	...
400 Chi Pn pf	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	59½
500 Chi RI	129⅞	128¼	129⅝	128½
200 Chi RI 6%	100⅜	100¼	100¼	100⅛
100 Chi RI 7%	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	106
100 Chick Cot O	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
3400 Childs	55	54¼	54½	55¼
400 Chile Cop	121	117½	120½	119
50600 Chrysler	112⅝	110½	110⅜	111⅝
100 City Stor	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
300 Cluett Pbdy	64½	64½	64½	65
20 Cluett P pf	114⅞	112¼	112¼	...
300 Coca Cola	133⅞	133¾	133¾	133¾
300 Coca Cola A	49¾	49¾	49⅝	49
2800 Collins & A	69	67	67½	68
2200 Colo F&I	74⅜	72¼	72⅜	72½
1800 Col Gas n wi	59¼	59	59¼	59
300 Col Gas	145¾	144½	145½	144½
30800 Col Graph	77¼	74	77¼	75¾
10800 Com Cred	54½	53	53	53½
150 Com Cr 1 pf	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100⅝
700 Com Inv Tr	177	175	175	176
400 Con Inv war	54	54	54	55
400 Com Sol	270¼	269¾	269¾	270
3100 Comwith Pw	140⅜	137	137½	138
4100 Congoleum	27⅜	27	27	27⅜
3700 Con Film pf	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
12000 Con Gas	110	107¼	108⅜	107⅛
400 Con Ry C pf	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	64⅝
5600 Con Textile	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝
2900 Container A	20⅜	19½	20⅜	19
1600 Container B	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
1300 Cont Bak A	64⅜	63½	63½	64⅝
1000 Cont Bak B	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
4500 Cont Can	71⅜	69¾	70½	69⅞
300 Cont Ins	85⅜	85	85	86
2900 Cont Motors	23¾	22½	22⅝	22⅞
800 Corn Prd	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	86
50 Corn Prd pf	141⅝	141⅜	141⅝	...
22900 Coty	69⅞	68	68½	69
2900 CrosleyRad	116	108⅜	114½	105¼
800 Crucible	91	90	91	91½
100 Cuba Cane	4	4	4	4
100 Cuba C pf	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
100 Cuba Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
8000 Cub Am S pf	65	64	64	64¾
1000 CubDomS	5½	5	5	...
300 Cudahy	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	58⅜
1000 Curtis Pub	128⅜	127⅝	128	128
1600 Curtiss	156	154	154	155
10 Cushman's	121½	121½	121½	121½
200 CurtisPb pf	116½	116½	116½	116
700 Cutler	63½	62	63½	64
200 Cuyamel Fr	79½	78¾	78	82
7000 Davison	65¾	64⅛	64¼	64½
70 DeBeers	25	22⅝	22⅝	...
70 Deere pf	120	118	118	120
300 Del & Hud	196	194	194	194½
400 Denv RG pf	70½	70¼	70½	70¾
100 Det Edison	251	251	251	250
300 Devoe&R A	58½	58½	58½	58½
10 Devoe&R 1pf	115	115	115	...
900 Dome Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Du So Shore	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
400 Dupont	186⅞	185	185	185
300 East Kodak	181	181	181	126½
2200 Eaton Axle	69¼	68	68¾	68
200 Eltingon	33¼	32½	33⅜	32½
1100 Elec Aut L	165⅞	164	164	155⅝
14600 Elec Boat	18⅜	17	17⅝	18
5900 Elec P&L	66⅞	65	65¾	65½
500 ElecP&L pf	107⅞	107	107	107½
600 Elec St Bat	85	84¾	84¾	85
100 Elk Horn	5	5	5	5
100 Emer-Br A	16¼	16¼	16¼	17
110 Emporium	34½	34½	34½	34
1300 Eng P S	53⅞	53	53⅞	53¾
100 EngPS5½pw	98	98	98	...
800 Equit Bldg	35⅞	35¾	35¾	35⅝
80 Equit Trust	645	625	645	645
11000 Erie	73¾	71	71⅜	71¾
200 Erie 1 pf	61½	60¾	61⅛	60¼
300 Eureka Vac	49	49	49	49
1800 Evans Auto	72⅝	71	71¼	72
200 Fairb Morse	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¾
10 Fairb M pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	...
200 Fed Lt & Tr	79¼	79¼	79¼	79
10 Fed L&T pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	102
300 Fed Motor T	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
100 Filenes	93½	92	93½	90¼
200 Fidelity Ins	97½	97½	97½	...
2300 First Nat St	72¾	71¾	71¾	72
3200 Fisk rts	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
2400 Fisk Rubber	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
300 Florsheim	50½	50¼	50½	51

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.19	Last Mar.18
22400 Fleischm'nn	79⅞	77	77⅞	78
300 Foundation	56½	56¼	56½	57
9400 Fox A	96⅜	92½	94⅝	91½
5200 Follansbee	73⅜	70¼	72	70½
5600 Freeport Tx	49¾	46⅜	47⅜	46⅝
800 Gardner M	15⅜	15⅛	15½	16
2800 GenAmTk	92½	91	92½	92
100 Gen Asphalt	70	69½	69¾	70½
1500 Gen Cable	56½	55⅞	56⅛	55⅝
1900 Gen Cable A	114¼	111	113	111
2500 Gen Elec	239⅞	236	236¼	238½
100 Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅞
400 Gen G&E A	88½	88½	88½	...
1300 Gen G&E B	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜	87
50 G G&E 8%A	130½	129	130½	128
10 Gen Ice Cr	96	96	96	...
2000 Gen Mills rts	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
61200 Gen Motors	883/8	87⅝	87⅝	88⅛
100 Gen M 6 deb	110½	110½	110½	...
200 Gen Mot 7%pf	126	125⅜	125⅞	...
700 Gen Mills	79½	77½	77½	79¼
100 Gen O Ad A	50½	50½	50½	50⅜
100 Gen O Ad ct	36⅛	36⅛	36½	37¼
2000 Gen Ry Sig	104⅞	102	104⅝	104
200 Gen Refrac	78⅜	78	78⅜	79
2700 Gen Ref rts	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
300 Gillette	117⅜	116½	116½	117½
700 Gimbel Br	42¼	41¼	42⅝	41½
100 Gimbel pf	83½	83½	83½	...
1900 Glidden	43¼	42½	43	42¾
120 Glidden ppf	104	104	104	...
2000 Gobel	54⅛	53⅜	54	54½
4800 Gold Dust	70	69	69	69⅞
6400 Goodrich	97⅞	96⅜	96⅜	97
22600 Goodyear	151⅞	147⅝	149½	150⅞
200 Goodyear 1pf	104¾	104⅜	104¾	104¼
130 Gotham Hos	63½	62½	62½	65
100 Gotham nv	63	63	63	65⅜
200 Goth 7 pf	100	10	100	100
2200 Graham-P	49¼	48	48	48⅞
200 Grah-P pfct	43½	40½	40½	...
23800 Granby	102	99	101	99
400 Grand Store	95	92	94	95
500 Grand U pf	47½	46¾	46¾	46⅝
1700 Grt Nor pf	110¾	108½	110¾	108⅜
2100 Grt Nor Or	33⅛	32⅝	33¼	32⅜
1000 Grt W Sug	37	36⅜	36⅜	37
5100 Greene-Can	197	187⅜	195	190
1800 Gulf S rts	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
300 Gulf Mobile	52½	52	52¼	51
100 Hanna 1 pf	94	94	94	95
200 Hartman R	28⅜	28	28	28⅛
400 Havana El	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	...
100 Havana pf	59½	58⅝	58⅝	60
400 Hershey Ch	73⅞	73	73⅝	74
800 Hershey pf	86½	85½	85½	86½
100 Hershy ppf	105½	105½	105½	...
100 Homestake	73½	73½	73½	72
200 Houston Oil	92	91	92	92¼
24500 Howe So	82	77½	80⅜	80½
900 Hud Man	45½	44⅝	45	45⅝
8000 Hahn D.St	49⅞	48	48⅞	48⅝
6600 Hudson Mot	90	89¾	90¼	90⅜
400 Hahn D pf	105⅜	105¼	105⅝	105½
600 Hupp Mot	73½	73⅛	73½	74
700 Holland F	46⅜	45⅜	46⅜	45½
1300 Ill Central	140⅜	138⅝	140⅝	141
1500 Ind Oil & G	33⅞	33	33½	33¾
6600 Indian Refin	37⅞	36½	37⅜	36⅞
3800 Ind R rts	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	4
2000 Indian Re ct	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	36¼
100 Ingersoll R	130	130	130	128
500 Inland St	96	95	95	95⅝
3600 Ind R ct rts	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	...
2600 Inspiration	63⅜	62½	63	62½
300 Interen Rub	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12
100 Interboro R	49	48⅞	49	48¼
900 Int. Agri	16⅜	16	16	16¼
500 Int Business	168½	161½	168½	160
700 Int Cement	92½	91¼	92½	92
4700 Int Comb	90	88	88¼	88¼
800 Int Harv	112¼	110	110⅜	109⅝
100 Int Harv pf	142¼	142¾	142¼	...
1600 Int P&P A	35⅝	34	35¼	34
600 Int Match pf	89	88	88	89½
100 Int M Mar	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	6
800 Int MMar pf	43	43	43	42½
1400 Int P&P B	24¼	23⅛	24	23⅞
23000 Int Nickel	60¼	59	59	59⅞
700 Int P&P C	15¼	14⅞	15⅜	14⅜
200 Int Paper	75	75	75	...
100 Int Rys pf	74¾	74¼	74½	75
7300 Int Tel & T	225⅜	219	225⅜	219
100 Intertype	32	32	32	...
200 Island Crk	63	63	63	64
100 Jewel Tea	147	146¼	146½	147⅞
4600 Johns Man	189	184⅞	185¼	187
20 Jones & L pf	121½	121	121	...
5000 Jordan Mot	12⅝	12	12	12⅞
400 Kan City So	86⅞	86⅜	87⅜	87
100 Kan C So pf	68¾	68¼	68¼	...
2300 Kayser	80½	79⅜	80¼	81
200 Kaufmann	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
100 *Keith A pf	111⅞	110½	110½	112
22400 Kelly Spring	15⅜	13⅞	15⅛	15⅜
2200 Kelsey Wh	57⅜	56	57	56⅛
700 Kelvinator	16	15½	15½	15⅝
2500 Kolster	64¼	60½	62⅜	60⅜
46000 Kennecott	104¼	102	103⅞	103
100 Kinney	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	...
100 Kinney pf	105	105	105	104⅜
500 Kroger	103½	102¾	102¾	...
900 Kraft Chees	37⅜	37	37	37½
1700 Kresge	53	53	52¼	52⅝
30 Kresge pf	114	114	114	...
200 Ksge D S	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	...
6800 Kreuger	40	39½	39⅝	40
30 Kreuger rts	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Lehigh V C	22½	22	22	21⅞
200 Lago Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
500 Lee Rubber	21½	21½	21½	22
100 Lehigh P C	59	59	59	58½
400 Lehigh Val	94	94	94	...
2800 Lim Loco	50⅜	51¼	52¼	50½
200 Liquid Car	83⅞	82¾	83	82
200 Link Belt	56⅜	56¼	56⅞	56⅝
1800 Loews Inc	72	70⅜	71¼	71
100 Loews pf ww	101¼	102½	102½	103
300 Loft Inc	84¾	83¾	84¼	84¼
200 Long Bell A	30	29½	30	29½
200 Loose-W	66⅝	66½	66⅝	67
1600 Lou Oil Ref	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14¼
800 Lou G&E A	42⅞	42½	42½	42½
200 Ludlum Stl	100½	100½	100½	...
1900 Mack Tr	106⅜	105½	105½	105⅜
1900 Madison Sq	23	22¼	23	22
100 Mallinson	28	28	28	28½
20 Mallinson pf	98½	97¼	97½	97¼
6200 Marland Oil	41	40¼	40½	40⅝
200 Man El Sup	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32
100 Maracaibo	16	16	16	16¼
200 Marlin Rock	75½	75½	75½	76
2900 Marmon	79	78¼	79	77¾
100 Math Alkali	197	197	197	199
200 May Dpt St	92¼	92	92	92
1500

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr &Straus 5½s	112⅞	112
Albany P W Paper 6s	96	95¾
Alleghany Corp 5s	103¼	102⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	105	104⅝
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98½	98
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96	96
Am Int 5½s	107½	106⅜
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89½	88⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	103	103
Am T & T sf 5s '50	103⅛	103
Am T & T dez 5½s '43	106¼	105⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	98	97⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103⅜	103¼
Am Smelting 5s	83½	83
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83½	104⅛
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104	104¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	253	149
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¾	90⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91	90½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅜	102½
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	86	85½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '53	115½	114
Atch T&SF 4s 'T S L '58	88	88
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89½	89⅛
Atl Coast L WI col 5s '59	70½	70½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	91⅛	90⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	91½	91⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	82	82
B&O 4s Tot & C div '59	97½	97
B&O cv 4½s '33	101	100¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅝	102⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	100¼	100¼
B&O 5s series D	109	108¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	105¼	105¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100½	100
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101½	101½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	101⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	105	104⅝
Beth Steel ccon 6s A '48	99	99
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104½	102¾
Eklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	96	95⅝
Eklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90	90
Eklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅝	103⅝
Eklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	116½	116½
Eklyn Un Gas 6s	92⅝	91⅝
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100½	100
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	95¼	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97½	97¼
Can North 4½s	115	114¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	83¾	83⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	97½	97½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99⅞	99⅝
Gen of Ga 6s '29	90⅝	90⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	100⅝	100⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	72	70⅝
Certainteed 5½s '48	99	98⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅝	98⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	96	95½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	95¼
Ches & O 4½s A	91¾	91¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	101⅞	101⅞
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	71¼	71¼
Chi City Coup 5s	81⅜	81⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	67⅞	67½
Chi Gt West 4s	84	83½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	92	92
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	92	78
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5 '2000	78¼	78¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	2	91⅝
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '2037	94⅜	94⅛
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	101⅝	101⅝
Chi & NW 7s '30	78½	78
Chi Railway 5s '27	86⅝	86⅝
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94	93⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	90⅞	90⅝
Chi R I & P 4½s	97⅜	97⅜
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97½	97
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63 reg	97	94½
Chi Un Sta 4½s C '63	114¼	114¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	85½	85½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	96	95¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	86½	86⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	87	87
Cin Leb & N 4s	99¾	99¾
Cleve CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	101¼	101¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	98⅞	98⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colo Power 4½s '57	96¼	96¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¼	98⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99	95½
Com Az Maraqua 7½s '37	105	105
Com Inv Trust 5½s	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 6s	105½	105½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	69	69
Con Coal (Mw) rfg 5s '50	65¾	65¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	102¾	102⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	95	95
Container Corp 6s '46	101¾	101¾
Corn Prod 5s '24	71	71
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	83½	83½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	101½	101½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	100¼	100
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	91¾	91½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	101½	101½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	90	90
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	100¾	100¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	88¾	88¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¾	88¾
Den & R G W 5s '78	94	94
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	85½	30
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106⅝	106¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	97¼	97¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	97	97
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	100¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	88
Dold Packing 6s '42	100½	100½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103⅞	103⅞
Duke-P 6s '66	101¼	101¼
Dul & I Range 5s '37	98½	98⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	82
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	82½	105¼
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 con	105¼	92⅞
Erie 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	76¾	76⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	93¼	92⅜
Erie 5s '67	107½	107½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	107½	93
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93	112
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	95	95
Fla Cen & Pen con 5 s'43	78	78
Fla East Coast 5s '74	38	38
Fonda & G 4½s '52	105½	105½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	104½	99¼
Gen Cable 5½s	99¼	96
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	107¼	107¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	92¼	92
Goodyear 5s '57	100	100
Gotham S Hos 6s	104½	104
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '36	104½	104¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109¾	93
Great Northern 4¼s '61	93	101
Great Northern 5s '73	101	106¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	106⅝	109¾
Great Northern 7s '36	109¾	98
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	63
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	63	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	80	73½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73½	93¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	93¼	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	97¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	97¼	90
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90	104
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	104	90¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91	102½
Ind Steel 5s '52	102½	90⅞
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	95¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95¾	76¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	76½	96½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97	109
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	109¾	103⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103⅞	93⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94	100¾
Int Mer Mar gol 6s '41	101	95¼
Int Paper 6s '55	96	94¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	94¼	96¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96¾	79⅝
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79⅝	93¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	117
Int T&T cv 4½s	117	42½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	43	101⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101⅜	96¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96¼	87½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¾	95½
Kendall 5½s ww	96	102
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	98
Kreuger T 5s rcts wi	98⅝	99
Lack Steel con 5s '50	99	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	97¼
Lake Shore & MS 4s	98	84½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84½	105¼
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	105¼	115¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	115½	97⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98⅜	96¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	96¾	93¼
L&N uni 4s '40	93¼	90¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90¼	103⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	103⅝	101
L&N 5s gold	101	104
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104	101⅝
L&N 7s '30	101⅝	88
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	94⅞	94⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	98¼
McCrory 5½s '41	98¼	74
Met West Side 4s	74	99⅜
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	99⅜	97¼
Midvale Steel sol 5s '36	97⅝	25
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	25½	48
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	48	88
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88	95
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	95	104⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104⅝	99⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99⅜	73¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73⅝	96
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	95⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96⅛	96¼
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	96⅛	85⅝
Mobile & Birm 4s '45 small	85⅝	99⅜
Montana Power 5s A '43	100⅜	97⅝
Montana Pow deb 5s	97⅝	96⅞
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	97	87⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87⅝	100
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	102½
Namon 6s	102½	89½
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	89½	83½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	83½	101¼
Nat Acme 6s	101¼	94⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95	75
Nat Rad ½s '47	75	101¼
Nat Tube 5s '52	101¼	99
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99	105⅞
N E T & T 5s '52	105⅞	92
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	92	98¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	98¾	79
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79	95¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96	97¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97⅜	105
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105	104
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	104	97½
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97½	97½
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	97½	106½
N Y Chi St L 5½s '47 A	106⅞	100¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100¾	106
N Y Chi & St L 6½s B '75	106½	
N Y Dock 4s '51	81¾	81¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅜	113⅜
N Y GELH&P 5s '48	105½	105½o
N Y NHGH 6s cv	121½	121½
NY NH & H 4½s	102	102
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	20	20
NY Ry inc 6s '65	45½	45½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	98⅞	98⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	110½	110½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	106½	106¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	82	82
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83¾	83¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	90	90
Norf & W con 4s '96	92⅝	92⅜
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100	100¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63½	63½
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	87½	87⅝
Nor Pac 6s D 2047	102	102
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111½	111¼
Nor Pac 6s 2047	99½	99½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110½	110½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112⅝	112⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105¼	105
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	90	90
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	90	100
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	98⅝
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99	
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86¼	
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	100
Pac P&Li 1st rfg 5s '30	98⅜	98½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pad Mem 4s	91¼	91¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '30	92¾	92¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104¾	104¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	99⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	80	79⅞
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	91⅜	91½
Penn R R con 4s '48	92¾	92⅝
Penn RR 4½s	97⅞	97½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101¼	101¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	55	37¼
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	108¾
Penn RR col 7s '30	101⅞	101⅞
Penn R R 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Penn R R 4s '48	101⅜	101⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	90¼	90
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97½	97⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	97½	93½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	93½	103¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103⅝	86¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	96¼	101
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	101	97½
Portalnd Railway 5s '30	97½	107
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	90⅝
Post Tel Cab 5s	103	185⅞
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	101½	101½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	80	80
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	97½	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	92½	92½
Purity Baking 5½s	95¼	95
Read rfg 4½s '97	94	93¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93¾	93¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80	80
Rio G & W col 4s '49	109	109
Rochester Gas 7s '46	99¼	99¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	93¼	93¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	83¾	83⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	84	85½
St L & S F 4½s '78	85½	99⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	99⅜	95⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	95⅝	99
St L S W 1ct 5s '52	99	100¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	100¾	74
Seabd A L gold 4s '50	74	72
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	72	58¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58¾	39⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	39⅞	75¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	66¾
Seabd All Fla Fy 6s A '35	67	95
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	95	94½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94½	95¼
Shell Union 5s '47	95¼	99
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	102
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	95¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95¾	93½
Sinclair Pipe L 5 f 5s '42	93⅝	93
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93	102
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	105⅝
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105⅝	104¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104¼	99¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¼	90½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90½	93⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	94¼	84
So Pac gen 4s '56	84¼	108⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅞	111½
So Ry gen 6s '56	111½	119¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119¼	102
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¼	100
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	101⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	95¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	105⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	102
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	98⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98¾	57½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	57½	99⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99⅝	99¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	99¼	99½
Trap Rk 6s	99½	100
Union El L&P 1st 5s '32	100	98
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98	92½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93	87½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87½	95
Union Pacific 4½s '68	95	86¼
Union Pac 4s '68	86¼	89¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	89¾	100½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	93
Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	93	99¾
Utah Pow&Lt 5s '44	99¾	108
U S Steel sf 5s '63	108¾	106⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106⅝	93½
Util Lt&Pow 5½s	93½	100¼
Va Mid 5s gen	100¼	103
Va Rv 5s '62	103	98¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98¼	85¼
Wabash 4½s '78	85¼	95½
Wabash 5s B '76	95½	91
Walworth 6s '45	91	102½
Walworth 6½s '35	103	101
Wash Wat 5s	101¾	101¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅞	102
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102	85¼
West Shore 4s 2361	85¼	102⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	102¼	79¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	79¾	96¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	97	101½
Western Un 5s '51	101½	107¼
Western Un 6½s '36	107½	103½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103½	100⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100½	97
White Sew M 6s '40	97¼	45
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	45	100
Youngstown 5s	100	97
White Sew Mach 6s x-w	97	100¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar19	Mar18
3½s '47	98.17	98.17	98.17	98.17	98.19
1st 4¼s'47	98.24	98.24	98.24	98.24	98.31
4th 4¼s'38	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.6	99.8
US 3¾s'47	96.10	96.10	96.10	96.10	96.15
US 3¾s'53	95.30	96.00	95.30	96.00	96.15
US 3½s '56	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.13
US 4¼s'52	106.12	106.16	106.12	106.20	106.21

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 1st 7s '57	90½	90¼
Antioquia 3d	89¼	89¼
Antioquia pd	91½	91½
Antioquia 7s A '45	93¼	93¼
Antioquia 7s C	92	91¾
Argentine 5½s '62	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅜	99
Australia 4½s '57	87½	87½
Australia 5s '55	94¾	94¾
Australia 5s '57	94¾	94½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	103½	103
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅝	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94¾	94¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99½	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103½	103⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107½
Belgium (ing) 7s '56	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	113¾	113½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	111½	111½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92	91
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91	103½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103⅝	87⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 ct	87⅞	101½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	102	100½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	90¾
Bolivia 7s	91¼	93
Brazil 6½s '26	97⅝	97⅝
Brazil 7s	93½	93
Brazil 6½s '27	106⅞	106½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100	99⅞
Bremen 7s '35	91⅛	91
Brisbane 5s '57	91	91
Brisbane 5s ct	79¾	79¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	93	92½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	102	102
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	88	88
Bulgaria 7½s	97⅞	97½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	98	97¾
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	103¾	103⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	97	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	99¾	99
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	93¼	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93½	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	87½	87½
Chile '61 Jan	93¾	93⅜
Chile Sept '61	87½	87
Colombia 6s Jan	86½	86½
Colombia 6s Oct	88	88
Copn (City) 4½s '53	96	96
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	86½	86½
Con Agri 6½s rct	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	102⅞	102⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93½	93½
Conde 6½s	94	94
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	83¼	83¼
Cundi 6½s	110¾	110¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	109
Danish Mun 8s A '46	99¾	99¾
Denmark 5½s	94⅝	94⅝
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	100½	100½
Dresden 7s '45	83¼	83¼
Denmark 4½s	102¼	102¼
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102½	102½
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102¾	102⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	103¾	103
Est R R Co 7s '64	103¾	148
Fiat 7s '46 war	142	95¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	96	

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	8%	8%
Commercial paper	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7¼
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	7¾	7¾
Four to six months	7¾	7¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	56¼c	56¼c
Bar silver in London	25⅞d	26d
Bar gold in London	84s10¼d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$111,000,000	$2,271,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	
Balances	43,000,000	230,000,000
Year ago today	54,000,000	
F-R bank credit	41,135,904	188,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅛
60 days	5⅛@5⅛
90 days	5⅛@5⅛
4 months	5⅛@5⅛
5 months	5⅛@5⅛
6 months	5⅛@5⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	9
Dallas	5	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	4½	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	5
Richmond	5	Prague	5%
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	7
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	8	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85½	4.85⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅝	.0390⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1388⅝	.193
Italy—lira	.0523¼	.0523¼	.238
Germany—mark	.2372½	.2372⅝	.1407
Austria—schillg	.1405½	.1405½	.2026
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296¼	.2565
Denmark—krone	.2666	.2665½	.0252
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.0252⅝	.193
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.402
Holland—florin	.4005	.4005½	.1749
Hungary—pengo	.1743¼	.1743¼	.268
Norway—krone	.2668	.2667¼	.1122
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	1.0805
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.00594	.193
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.1500	.193
Spain—peseta	.1508	.2671½	.268
Sweden—krona	.2671¼	.1923⅝	.193
Switz'land—franc	.1923⅞	.0175¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175¾		
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4904	.4904	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6246	.6337½	
India—rupee	.3644	.3643	.4866
Japan—yen	.4455	.4460	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4206	.4206	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1185	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0138	1.0138	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99½	.99½	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4250	.4250	.4985

*Par unsettled.

FORD'S EUROPEAN EXPANSION

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Ford Motor Company of Holland, one of the links of the newly formed chain of European manufacturing companies, will have a capital of 5,000,000 guilders ($2,000,000). Edsel Ford, with a number of Dutchmen and Britishers, are to be the board of directors. The new plant at Rotterdam, it is said, is to be gradually equipped for complete manufacturing and not merely for the assembling of parts. An issue of shares by the Ford companies of Holland, Germany, France and Belgium, it is understood, will take place early in April.

BENDIX CORPORATION'S YEAR

Bendix Corporation net for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, after all

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR WALL HAND BALL UNDERWAY

First Eastern Tourney Starts Off Brilliantly—Initial Round Completed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first United States championship at four wall hand ball played in the East, got under way with brilliant effect Monday when 64 senior players from all over the United States, including the champions in both singles and doubles, met in the first round of the 1929 title tourney at the roof courts of the New York Athletic Club, and when the play for the day had been completed, the entire first round was decided, reducing the field to 32.

William J. Griffin, of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., the present title holder, was the initial performer in the tourney on the inclosed championship court just under the roof of the new clubhouse. He encountered Theodore Swertlow, one of the best of the local players, and defeated him in straight games, 21—5, 21—15. Except for a brief period in the second game, when long angle shots just above the floors scored a half dozen points in a row for Swertlow, and placed him ahead at 13—11, the champion stood out as decidedly superior. But when he found his opponent was handling the ball with success from fore court, Griffin simply shifted his game to high bounders into the back part of the court, and ran out the game and match with ease.

In addition to the performance of the champion, the entire group of middle West and western stars, several coming all the way from the Pacific coast, stood out as superior. Only four of the intersectional clashes resulted in eastern victories, while 17 went to the invaders. The balance were not sectional.

The doubles will be started today, and the second round of the singles will also be completed. This will involve an all day and evening session. The excellent weather has enabled a fine start to be made, and even if the uncovered courts should be made unusable by rain, the start gives assurance that the tourney will end with the week, as planned. The summaries:

NATIONAL FOUR-WALL SOFT-BALL HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES—First Round

W. J. Griffin, Detroit Y. M. C. A., defeated Theodore Swertlow, unattached, New York, 21—5, 21—15.

L. S. Clawson, Salt Lake City, defeated Edward Davis, Nassau Boat-Club, New York, 21—10, 21—11.

L. Rothenberg, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, won from Adolph Badinelli, Nassau B. C., New York, by default.

Dr. J. S. Knight, Kansas City A. C., defeated Murray Vernon, New York A. C., 21—11, 21—11.

Joseph Seergy, Paterson Y. M. C. A., defeated Benedict Stern, New York A. C., 21—13, 21—13.

Henry Dworman, Detroit A. C., won from J. Ehrlich, Union Temple, Brooklyn, by default.

Harry Gorin, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., defeated Oscar Mandel, New York A. C., 15—21, 21—14, 21—10.

Albert Schauffelberger, Detroit A. C., defeated A. Trullo, Handball Club, New York, 21—5, 21—10.

Michael McCarthy, Chicago, defeated C. V. Regan, New York A. C., 15—21, 21—18, 21—6.

Simon O. LaFarge, Railroad Y. M. C. A., New York, defeated Benjamin Jacobs, National A. C., Chicago, 16—21, 21—20, 21—11.

John Jaunbral, Boston Y. M. C. A., defeated Robert J. Hyland, New York A. C., 21—7, 21—9.

John McGuire, Pastime A. C., New York, defeated H. F. Grobe, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, 21—15, 21—14.

Edward Pennig, St. Paul A. C., St. Paul, Minn., defeated Thomas D. Jordan, New York A. C., 21—13, 21—19.

John Cebula, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., defeated William Adams, New York A. C., 21—16, 21—9.

W. J. Seeritella, National A. C., Chicago, defeated Karl Walter, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., 21—16, 21—15.

George Nelson, Central Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, won from George Sherwood, Union Temple, by default.

Alfred B. Banuet, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Charles Remey, Railroad Y. M. C. A., New York, 21—11, 21—9.

I. Knopp, Union Temple, defeated E. Haggerty, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, 21—5, 21—11.

Joseph Goudreau, Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, defeated Edward Hahn, Pastime A. C., New York, 7—21, 21—17, 21—6.

Carl Haedge, St. Paul A. C., defeated Morris Rubin, Y. M. H. A., Boston, 21—15, 21—8.

Harry Beil, Cadillac A. C., Detroit, defeated Robert Dowling, New York A. C., 19—21, 21—15, 21—18.

Willis A. Kammann, Detroit A. C., defeated E. C. Brown, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, 21—9, 21—7.

Jerome C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated Morris Henning, Y. M. H. A., Detroit, 21—4, 21—10.

Leo P. O'Brien, Nassau Boat Club, New York, won from A. C. Hobelman, Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, by default.

William Barry, New York A. C., defeated John Srenco, Y. M. H. A., St. Louis, 22—10, 7—21, 21—9.

Nathan Rosenfeld, Central Y. M. C. A., Baltimore, defeated Thomas Badinelli, Nassau B. C., New York, 21—20, 21—13.

Benjamin Markwell, Kansas City A. C., won from James L. Person, Nassau B. C., by default.

Chester York, Knights of Columbus, Detroit, defeated Charles Ruggles, New York A. C., 21—17, 21—13.

Greef Allen, New York A. C., defeated Charles Burton, Montclair A. C., 19—21, 21—3, 21—13.

Merwin Friedenberg, South End R. C., San Francisco, defeated John Wiggins, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, 20—21, 21—3, 21—3.

Thomas Vermilyea, Bronx Y. M. C. A., New York, won from George Jacobs, Cleveland, O., by default.

Lane McMillan, Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Harry Mearns, Central Y. M. C. A., New York, 20—21, 21—8, 21—9.

TWO TEAMS TIED FOR HONORS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—A field of 116 golfers, 58 mixed foursomes teams, participated in the annual mixed foursomes tournament held by the Tin Whistles. Two teams were tied for top place in the net scores. They were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Smith of Dwight, Ill., with 10—76, to total 86 and R. G. Morrison and Mrs. E. G. Fauntleroy of Pittsburgh, with 19—76 to total 95.

The contestants included many outstanding players of both sexes. Miss Glenna Collett, women's United States champion, played with J. S. Knight of Akron, O., but neither player was in stride and they registered an 87, which with a plus three handicap, gave them 90.

The best gross card of the day was returned by E. L. Scofield of New York and Mrs. G. L. Wadsworth of Pittsburgh, with an 84 on the No. 4 course. They were out in 38 and back in 46.

JAPANESE GAME CANCELLED

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The baseball game between Holy Cross and the Osaka Mainichi team from Japan, scheduled to be played at Fitton Field, May 28, has been cancelled and some other team will be substituted to play on this date. Graduate Manager Eugene Flynn received a telegram from the Japanese team's American representative in New York, stating that the Japanese team would not make the American trip planned. Graduate Manager Flynn stated that he intended to get in touch with the Keio University team which is planning an American trip and offer them the vacant date.

Well-Balanced Team Wins Another Title for Oklahoma

Sooners Capture First Basketball Championship Title of the Missouri Valley I. A. A. Without Loss of a Single Game

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. BASKETBALL

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st	P.C.
Oklahoma	10	0	380	280	1.000
Missouri	7	3	363	299	.700
Nebraska	5	5	346	342	.500
Iowa State	4	6	324	361	.400
Kansas	2	8	283	320	.200
Kansas State	2	8	312	406	.200

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Oklahoma with a veteran and well-balanced team swept undefeated through the basketball championship campaign of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, winning victories over each of five rivals twice. Coach H. V. McDermott is being congratulated on his second championship in two years, as his quintet won the Missouri Valley Conference title a year ago before the "Big Six" withdrew to form the new association.

Six players carried the burden for the high-scoring and tight-defense championship combination. Four who appeared in every game were R. T. Churchill '30, left forward, Lawrence Meyers '31, right forward, Clifton Shearer '31, center, Bruce Drake '29, left guard, while W. H. Noble '29, right guard, appeared in nine games and B. E. Kiergan '29 proved a capable substitute at center. Eight other players saw some action during the season.

With a total of 380 points the Sooners average 38 points a game, not quite so good as they did a year ago. In the last Conference race they averaged 39 points for 18 games. Their defense was not so good, either, as they allowed rivals only 25 points a game last year, but 28 points this season, However, that defensive showing was the best of the league.

Oklahoma's victories over the second-place contender, University of Missouri, were by scores of 40 to 34 and 36 to 35. The latter was the final game of the season for both teams, and the Sooners were forced to come from behind to win. They were at a disadvantage, 24 to 11, at the half. Forward Churchill, the individual championship scorer, led the attack in this affair as he did all season, sinking five baskets and two free throws.

Outside of its two defeats at the hands of the champions, Missouri lost only to Nebraska by a score of 39 to 33. The Tigers were a high scoring team, especially early in the season, and up until the final week they had a chance to tie Oklahoma for the title. The defeat received from Nebraska ended that chance. Coach G. R. Edwards did well with a fine squad of players. H. H. Welsh '30, forward, was the team's leading scorer until Nebraska and Oklahoma camped on his trail, and this was no doubt the key to both of those defeats. With Welsh guarded closely, M. S. Craig '30 slipped up from guard to do the scoring. He sank six baskets against Oklahoma.

Nebraska claimed a balanced record of 5 won and 5 lost for third place by defeating Kansas State, 62 to 45, in the final game. It looks as though both sides abandoned defense in this contest, with everybody invited to take a shot. Sixteen players took part in this game, counting both sides, and all but one scored points. M. C. Fisher '31, Nebraska forward, sent eight baskets through the hoop and sank four free throws. Kansas State turned around and defeated Kansas, 36 to 35, in an overtime period, in the final game of the season. A few days earlier Kansas had defeated Iowa State 33 to 32.

The scores of the 30 championship games were as follows:

Oklahoma	40	Missouri	34
Oklahoma	36	Missouri	35
Oklahoma	29	Nebraska	20
Oklahoma	39	Nebraska	34
Oklahoma	35	Iowa State	22
Oklahoma	48	Iowa State	34
Oklahoma	27	Kansas	25
Oklahoma	40	Kansas	25
Oklahoma	44	Kansas State	23
Oklahoma	42	Kansas State	28
Missouri	30	Nebraska	25
Nebraska	39	Missouri	33
Missouri	29	Iowa State	19
Missouri	49	Iowa State	29
Missouri	34	Kansas	30
Missouri	33	Kansas	20
Missouri	51	Kansas State	36
Missouri	35	Kansas State	25
Nebraska	45	Iowa State	39
Iowa State	37	Nebraska	33
Nebraska	30	Kansas	29
Nebraska	37	Kansas	31
Kansas State	30	Nebraska	21
Nebraska	62	Kansas State	45
Iowa State	27	Kansas	24
Kansas	33	Iowa State	32
Iowa State	41	Kansas State	30
Iowa State	44	Kansas State	35
Kansas	31	Kansas State	24
Kansas State	36	Kansas	35

Considering that only 30 games were played in the race the scoring was exceptionally high this season. Where 5701 points in 90 games were made a year ago in the Missouri Valley Conference, which included the new "Big Six" and four others, 2008 points were made in a third of that number of games this season. The average points per game were 66 8-30. There were 797 goals scored from the floor and 414 from the foul line.

Churchill of the champions, who placed seventh a year ago with 175 points, took the individual championship during the season just closed on a total of 124 points. He was the champion basket shooter, as only 18 of his points were made on free throws. He never failed to score in a conference game, his lowest point total for one contest being 6 on three baskets. He reached his peak in mid-season when he made 17 points in each of three consecutive games.

L. C. Lande '29, left forward at Iowa State, proved to be the champion free thrower with 27, which raised him to second place on total points with 111. T. C. Bishop '31, left forward at Kansas, sank as many baskets as Lande, 42, but made 10 less free throws for a total of 101. Lande was fifth a year ago. Craig of Missouri, who was twenty-fourth last year, climbed up to fourth place with a total of 96. C. R. Thomson '30, Kansas right forward, who was fourth last year, placed fifth this time with 95 points.

The first 15 point makers had the good fortune to appear in every one of the 10 scheduled games. Fifty-five players broke into the individual scoring column. The complete list of those who made points during the season is as follows:

Player, Position, College	Goals	Ft'r	Tot. Pts.
R. T. Churchill, lf, Oklahoma	53	18	124
L. C. Lande, lf, Iowa State	42	27	111
T. C. Bishop, lf, Kansas	42	17	101
M. S. Craig, rg, Missouri	41	14	96
C. R. Thomson, rf, Kansas	36	23	95
Clifton Shearer, c, Oklahoma	28	13	89
H. H. Welsh, lf, Missouri	35	16	86
H. E. Grace, rf, Nebraska	37	9	83
Alex Nigro, rf, Kansas State	30	23	83
F. J. Ludwig, rf, Iowa State	36	7	79
G. W. Woods, c, Iowa State	31	16	78
E. J. Skradski, lf, Kan. City	27	18	72
M. C. Fisher, lf, Nebraska	27	16	70
Bruce Drake, lg, Oklahoma	26	18	70
F. D. Macclay, c, Nebraska	27	10	64
R. E. Morgan, lf, Missouri	24	14	62
Lawrence Meyers, rf, Okla.	23	9	55
J. D. Waldorf, lg, Missouri	20	9	49
C. D. Richardson, rg, Kan. St.	15	15	45
W. A. Witte, rf, Nebraska	17	4	38
H. R. Weller, g, Kansas State	14	10	38
R. C. Ramsey, c, Kansas	14	7	35
C. B. Munn, c, Nebraska	15	6	34
F. B. Cox lg, Kansas	12	9	33
A. H. Freeman, c, Kansas S.	11	7	29
J. M. Roach, rg, Missouri	13	2	28
H. E. Ruble, rf, Missouri	8	6	22
C. F. Rudi, lg, Iowa State	9	4	22
A. J. Lewandowski, rg, Neb.	6	7	19
Ray Russell, rf, Kansas State	6	6	18
G. H. Hitch, rg, Iowa State	8	2	18
W. H. Noble, rg, Oklahoma	3	9	15
K. Silverwood, rg, Kan. State	6	3	15
B. E. Kiergan, c, Oklahoma	7	0	14
E. W. Holm, lg, Nebraska	4	6	14
R. A. Krall, rg, Nebraska	6	0	12
C. E. Huhn, c, Missouri	5	1	11
M. H. Taylor, rf, Iowa State	3	4	10
W. H. Baker, c, Missouri	0	9	9
W. A. Forsberg, rf, Kan. State	2	5	9
C. W. Olson, lg, Nebraska	2	4	8
H. F. Roberts, rf, Oklahoma	2	3	7
L. C. Dodd, c, Kansas	2	3	7
C. E. McGuire, rf, Kansas	3	1	7
Selden Davey, lf, Nebraska	1	2	4
R. W. Maney, rg, Kansas	1	1	3
H. L. Singletary, rg, Oklah.	1	0	2
S. B. Seaton, lg, Oklahoma	1	0	2
M. F. Culbertson, lg, Okla.	1	0	2
E. L. Gann, lg, Kansas State	1	0	2
B. H. Zimmermann, rg, Iowa	1	0	2
Merle Robins, c, Iowa State	1	0	2
D. S. Wilson, rf, Iowa State	1	0	2
R. L. Plumley, rf, Kansas	1	0	2
H. J. Barre, lg, Kansas State	0	1	1

HARVARD FOOTBALL MEN ANSWER CALL

Workout Is Held Pending the Arrival of Horween

Spring football practice at Harvard University called out 75 men and in the absence of Head Coach Arnold Horween, the session was held under the direction of J. L. Knox '98, who had charge of second team activities last fall. Assisting Knox were E. L. Casey '19 and A. E. French '29, who captained the squad of 1928.

Spring practice is held for the purpose of giving the men a chance to keep from forgetting the feel of the football and also for drilling in the important plays of the football season. The lateral pass will get special attention, and in this phase of the game Frank Shaughnessy, who has been signed to assist in the coaching, will be of particular help, for it was he who introduced the fundamentals of the play at Harvard several seasons ago. The new coach will arrive in Boston within a few days.

Of the linemen reporting, Capt. J. E. Barrett '30, J. N. Trainer '31 and J. W. Potter '30 were the only "H" men on hand. W. R. Harper '30 was the only backfield letterman reporting. The linemen worked under the direction of W. A. Cleary '15, C. J. Hubbard '24 and F. A. Pickard '29.

Many of the lettermen were not present and also several promising men from the freshmen squad of last season were not out, due to the encroachment of other sports. More are expected, however, today and Wednesday and with a larger squad on hand practice will soon get into full swing with a few scrimmages. The arrival of Coach Horween today means harder workouts following the preliminaries.

Champion Starts Off With Victory

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Percy N. Collins of Chicago has successfully overcome the first challenge to the United States amateur 18.2 balkline billards title, he holds by winning his match with Arie Schaap of St. Louis, 300 to 267, in 27 innings Monday night. Schaap, who is the Missouri state champion, was also beaten in the open day's play by M. P. McClure of Pittsburgh, 300 to 173, in 23 innings.

M. C. Walgren, Everett, Wash., Pacific coast champion, ended his match with an unfinished run of 39 in defeating Ray W. Fessenden, Madison, western champion, 300 to 290, in 30 innings.

Alec Elmslie, Milwaukee, Wis., champion, defeated Harry Postal, Detroit, 300 to 264, in 43 innings.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland	15	5	11	59	56	35
Hollywood	13	5	14	72	61	31
San Francisco	13	6	13	72	79	32
Los Angeles	12	4	15	41	43	28

RESULT MONDAY

San Francisco 4, Hollywood 2.

SAN FRANCISCO NOW SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—By getting all the "breaks" San Francisco replaced Hollywood in second place in the California Hockey League standing, winning Monday night, 4 to 2. Scott, league-leading scorer, scored three goals. San Francisco had 10 penalties, of which Westwick had three minors, a major and line, to Hollywood's five.

TORONTO BEATS SHAMROCKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—University of Toronto upset the calculations of the Ottawa Shamrocks and a capacity house of supporters here Monday night in the second game of the eastern Canada semifinals. The local team won in Toronto on Saturday by 3 to 1 and appeared to be certain of victory at home, but the students completely outplayed the locals and by winning 3 to 0, won the round 4 to 3. They will now meet St. Francois Xavier of Montreal in that city on Wednesday and in Toronto on Friday, the winners leaving for Winnipeg on Saturday night. In this game Toronto scored one goal in the first period and scored the tying and winning goals in the first two minutes of the second period and held the locals scoreless.

LOBLEY SUCCEEDS SCHAAF

PHILADELPHIA—A. E. Lobley Jr. '30 of Camden, N. J., a member of the 1928 and 1929 championship University of Pennsylvania basketball teams, has been elected captain for the next season to succeed J. G. Schaaf '29, who will be graduated. Lobley is 22 years of age and formerly played at Camden High and Franklin and Marshall Academy. This season he started at forward, but after the Western Conference trip was shifted to guard. He is also a member of the track squad, running in middle distance events.

TRIPLE TIE FOR MEDAL HONORS

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—When the last card was posted here in the qualifying round of the annual Belleair amateur golf championship, it was found that a triple tie existed for medalist honors. The three players returning scores of 83 were Garrett A. Hobart Jr. of Paterson, N. J.; Frank E. Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., and Robert A. Stranahan, Toledo, O.

JAPANESE STAR OFF TO BRILLIANT START

Sweeps Through Opening Round in Tennis, 6-0, 6-0

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Flashing spectacular tennis in the opening round of the twenty-sixth annual South Atlantic States tournament, Tamio Abe, Japanese star and favorite to capture the singles crown, swept through his first match to win 6—0, 6—0 from the youthful John Bentley of Augusta.

The Japanese star was all over the court and his returns were rifle-like in accuracy throughout the two sets. Marcel Rainville, Canadian champion, considered Abe's most serious obstacle in his battle for the singles title, did not participate in match play, but showed superb form in a practice workout.

In the women's singles, Miss Eleanor Cottman of Baltimore, after drawing a bye in the first round, swept aside her opponent in the second round Monday afternoon, defeating Miss Florence S. Leboutiller of New York in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0. Miss Leboutiller had eliminated Mrs. Cedric A. Major of New York, 6—1, 6—2, in the opening round. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND MEN'S SINGLES

Tamio Abe, Japan, defeated John Bentley, Augusta, 6—0, 6—0.

Claton Burwell, Sewanee University, defeated Wilmer Hines, University of North Carolina, 6—4, 6—3.

Eugene Dubose, Davidson College, defeated Thomas Ackerland, New York, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1.

M. Gildman, New York, defeated Bothwell Lee, Augusta, 6—3, 6—0.

J. Mooney, Atlanta, defeated A. N. Halverstadt, Davidson College, 6—0, 6—1.

Norman Johnson, New York, defeated Beal Wright, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Joseph Boland, University of Georgia, defeated Thomas Barrett Jr., Augusta, 6—3, 6—4.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Thams M. Vaughan, Memphis, 6—3, 6—4.

Roy Gotfredson, Palm Beach, defeated T. R. Cobb Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Frontis Johnson, Davidson College, defeated Robert R. Stewart, Pensacola, 6—4, 6—1.

John Simpson, Atlanta, and Marcel Rainville drew byes in the opening round. Four first-round matches will be played today.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Eleanor Cottman drew a bye.

Miss Florence S. Leboutilier defeated Mrs. Cedric A. Major, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Stokes Weaver, New York, won by default from Mrs. Thomas Ballin, New York, Mrs. S. Harrison, Philadelphia, Mrs. Theodore Sohst, New York, and Mrs. Mary Mellor, New York.

PICK-UPS

SLOWLY, but nevertheless surely, the holdouts in major-league baseball ranks are coming to agreements with their clubs. There has been a large number of them this season. J. L. Waner of Pittsburgh and T. J. Hodapp of Cleveland are the latest signers of importance.

The nine players declared free agents by Commissioner K. M. Landis can now dicker with any major or minor club for their services, and they are losing no time in doing it. Several of the clubs are after them. They are as follows: Melbourne Simmons, outfielder; D. G. Cantrell, pitcher; Ernest J. Wingard, pitcher; Claude A. Jonnard, pitcher; Roy H. Spencer, catcher; Kyle Anderson, Charles F. Glanzer, pitcher; J. B. Partridge, infielder; Ralph Judd, pitcher. Wingard is being sought after by Brooklyn.

Hornsby is hitting better than ever, according to reports from the Cubs' training grounds. He has hit two home runs already. That is going to be a powerful hitting organization he is on, with L. R. Wilson, H. S. Cuyler and J. R. Stephenson to team up with.

Twenty-seven more days to the opening major league date. It doesn't seem more than a very short time ago that the football season was in full swing. As a matter of coincidence, Harvard's football stars got out for early spring practice Monday, while the ball players were working out in the cage.

Tyrus R. Cobb's son is not following in his father's footsteps but he is inclined toward sports at any rate. He was defeated Monday in the South Atlantic States annual tennis tournament, which opened in New York. The son of the great baseball veteran is a star swimmer and tennis player at the Hun School in Princeton, N. J.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	26	5	10	125	64	57
Windsor	24	4	12	110	73	52
Toronto	19	6	15	89	80	44
Buffalo	17	7	17	86	70	41
Kitchener	18	4	19	102	112	40
London	16	4	21	84	110	36
Hamilton	13	4	24	80	110	30
Niagara Falls	12	2	27	68	125	26

RESULTS MONDAY

Toronto 2, Hamilton 2 (overtime).
Buffalo 6, Niagara 1.

TORONTO AND HAMILTON TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Although Lauder twice put the local Tigers in front in their final Canadian Professional Hockey League game with the Toronto Millionaires Monday night, they were unable to hold the lead either time and the third-place team tied it up and secured a division of the points by means of a final 2-to-2 score.

BUFFALO TAKES FOURTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont.—The Buffalo Bisons took fourth place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing by defeating Niagara Falls here Monday night 6-to-1. Brydson led the offensive with two goals and an assist.

COLGATE ADMITTED TO LEAGUE

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate University has been unanimously elected to membership in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association and will begin league competition next season, replacing Temple University. Rutgers University, winner of the association's trophy for six successive years, was granted an indefinite leave of absence from league competition and will swim only two league meets next season. Other teams in the association are Lafayette, University of Delaware, Johns Hopkins and Catholic University. Dr. D. W. Dalgerty of the University of Delaware, was elected president; P. J. Morrissey of Lehigh, vice-president, and M. A. Miller of Lafayette, secretary-treasurer.

ONE OF WANERS IS SIGNED

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—J. Lloyd Waner has come to an agreement with the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club and is on his way to San Francisco from Ada, Okla., to sign his contract for the coming season, the management of the club has announced here. Paul J. Waner is still a holdout.

MARLBOROS BEAT SOO JUNIORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The local Marlboros, Junior Ontario Hockey Association champions, defeated the Sault Ste. Marie Greyhounds here Monday night in a Memorial Cup playdown, 4 to 1, taking a three-goal lead into the second game on Wednesday night.

SHAMROCK JUNIORS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Shamrocks of Ottawa defeated the local Victorias, 2 to 1, in the first of the home-and-home games in the junior Canadian hockey playdowns Monday night.

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race Fans Eagerly Await March 23

Expect to See a Race Between Two Crews Distinctly Above the Standard of Recent Years—Dark Blues Reach a More Advanced Stage of Training

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—The dismal experience of Oxford in losing nine out of the 10 boat races against Cambridge decided since the war and the last five straight has not been allowed to obtrude upon the optimism engendered here by the speedy settling down of this year's crew and justified, so the non-partisan critics say, by the best display given upon home waters by any Dark Blue crew since 1914. The Centenary Race of the historic series will be rowed on Saturday, March 23, about midday, over the usual Putney to Mortlake course of 4¼ miles, and when the Oxonians came upon the tideway some three weeks before the race the cognoscenti of the riverside were quick to notice that they had reached a more advanced state of training than their rivals.

Like Cambridge, they had early acquired the ability of hitting up a fast rate of stroking, and a period of work with swivel rowlock—neither varsity has ever departed from the fixed thole before—had apparently developed in them good, smooth wristwork at the conclusion of the stroke, a very definite rhythm in the forward swing—not usually accentuated in crews of the "orthodox" English school—and a nice sense of judgment against over-reaching in the swing itself. Uniformity, as a crew, was their strong point. Individually the men were clearly not such good raw material as the Cantabs, but they had, in spite of that, developed into a crew stronger-looking than most that have come out for the varsity since the war, and certainly powerful enough to make Cambridge travel fast for the win it needs to bring the score, over 100 races, to 40-all.

The credit for this unusually early development of team work was due to quite a number of factors, and not the least of them was A. Graham, Eton and Brasenose, a lively "fighting" stroke with a valuable sense of rhythm. He came to the job with a good record of experience, for he had stroked his college to the Headship of the River. Behind him, at No. 7 when the crew took to the tideway, was rowing D. E. Tinne, scion of a famous rowing family. He is a graceful oarsman, the stylist of the whole eight, and seemed much more comfortable at his work when the crew went over from swivels to the fixed thole.

Ingles at No. 6 Weighs 168

J. E. Ingles, at No. 6 thwart, is the sort of oarsman about whom it is frequently possible to build a really fast crew. He weighs 168 pounds, and was a member of the Tasmanian crew which carried off the inter-universities and inter-State races in Australia last year. H. C. Morphett, Geelong and Brasenose, the president of the O. U. B. C. seemed, at the time of writing, to have installed himself comfortably at No. 5, after occupying the bow position, for which his 150 pounds made him rather cumbersome. Oxford has been possessed this year of quite a number of oarsmen specially good on the stroke side, and one of the best of them is J. Macdonald, Winchester and Magdalen, at No 4.

The remaining members of the crew, as constituted on arrival at Putney, were C. F. Juel Brockdorff, a Dane at Pembroke College, a tremendously hard worker at "3," G. E. Gober, Bedford and New College, who rowed last year against Cambridge, and P. D. Barr, Radley and Trinity, at bow. The rudder-lines were in the care of G. V. Stopford, with H. A. Durbridge in reserve, and standing by as oarsmen in case of need were P. J. L. Oakley, R. McDonald Smith and R. M. McCulloch.

Until members, one after another, were unfortunately obliged to vacate the boat for short periods, it looked very much as if Morphett had found a comfortable solution to his main problems. There was a man for each place, and none of the embarrassing surplus of talent which has caused the Cambridge president so much thought.

Early Absence of Coach

The early training took a rather unusual turn through the absence of Harcourt Gold, the coach, who until this year has never supervised the early periods. The crew was obliged many times to "parade" without its mentor, and while doing so it happily developed team work and interchangeability. Gold is not a rigid coach and demands of his charges strong leg-drive and clean blade work before body correctness and polish.

From Oxford the Dark Blues went up to Henley and there they had the satisfaction of putting up record time for the course from Hambledon Lock to the Royal Hotel. Fourteen minutes twenty seconds was their time, and it clipped a second off the previous best. Then the crew came to Putney, experiments were persisted with there, and, though the oarsmen named can be regarded as the men who will contest the race for Oxford, there is no knowing what their exact final order will be. The crew, although trained for a time on swivel rowlocks, has made no new departures in the choice of a boat, but like Cambridge, is using one made by Sims of Putney.

THREE CAPTAINS ARE ELECTED AT PURDUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Captain-elects of three Purdue minor sports teams were announced Monday night following meetings of the lettermen in each sport. E. C. Ward '30 of Chicago, Ill., was elected captain of the waterpolo team; J. H. Nickerson '30 of Indianapolis, captain of the swimming team, and R. E. Coblentz '30 of Fort Wayne, captain of the fencing team.

Ward, the new captain of the waterpolo squad, has been a mainstay of the team for the last two years, and also swims the 440-yard freestyle on the swimming team.

Nickerson, captain-elect of the swimming squad, has been the outstanding member of the Purdue aquatic team all season, and was one of the leading freestyle dash men in the Conference. He placed fourth in the 40-yard freestyle in the "Big Ten" title meet Saturday. In addition to being a heavy scorer on the swimming team, he has been one of the most valuable members of the waterpolo squad.

The 1930 Purdue fencers will be led by Coblentz, a capable saber wielder, who had an excellent record in the "Big Ten" dual meet competition this season, although he did not complete in the championship meet.

COLUMBIA ELECTS CLARK

NEW YORK—The Columbia University wrestling team has elected Orrin H. Clark '26 of Flushing captain for next year. Clark wrestled in the 158-pound class this year and took third place in the intercollegiate championship meet at Lehigh last Friday and Saturday.

FEW CHANGES IN STANDINGS

Ira Bass of Columbus Gains Second Place in the A. B. C. Singles

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Cordes Mets, New York	2932
Sahlen Packing, Chicago	2926
Dwyers, New York	2903
Shell Oils, Omaha	2902
Sheriff Joe's, Toledo	2893
Bowlers Journal, Chicago	2882
Buicks No. 12, Flint	2878
Lincoln Oils, Flint	2874
Wolverine Potato Chips, Detroit	2872
J. O. Mills, Columbus, O.	2872

DOUBLES

J. D. Riley and Harry Lembke, Kansas City	1301
L. E. Shepherd and William O'Donnell, Kansas City	1267
Fred Jeske and Arthur Reidel, Milwaukee	1261
F.A.Schreiber and A. J. Wehmeyer, Cincinnati	1261
H. F. Holland and M. J. Hotchkiss, Detroit	1254
Harry Wittenberg and E. Hunt, La Crosse	1249
M. Klein and A. Steinhurst, Toledo	1246
Donald Nourhess and Walter Schwaingle, Chicago	1236
W. A. Theusen and R. M. Phillips, Chicago	1234
C. F. Garrison and C. J. Cushing, Peoria	1230

SINGLES

J. G. Davis, Chicago	723
Ira Bass, Columbus	689
William O'Donnell, Kansas City	685
C. A. Parr, Jackson	676
Otto Gerber, Buffalo	674
Walter Lundgren, Chicago	673
Elmer O'Brien, Chicago	673
J. B. Horr, Bedford, O.	672
R. A. Schampers, St. Louis	665
Bart Cook, Cincinnati	664
Elmer Thomas, Cincinnati	664

ALL EVENTS

William O'Donnell, Kansas City	1880
H. J. Falcaro, New York	1876
C. K. Stubing, New York	1874
J. G. Davis, Chicago	1871
Paul Green, Chicago	1871
L. Fishers, Cincinnati	1869
W. A. Fawsett, Detroit	1864
M. J. Lyndsey, New York	1849
A. T. Ary, Kansas City	1848
Arthur Mayer, Omaha	1848

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—After the flurry of the week-end the pinfall subsided somewhat Monday in the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress at the Dexter Park Pavilion here. Among the first 10 in the four events only six changes were made and the best of these was second place in singles taken by Ira Bass of Columbus, O. He recorded a series of 689, which was four pins better than William O'Donnell of Kansas City did Sunday. He had counts of 214, 221 and 254.

Ninth place in singles was claimed by R. L. Tschampers of St. Louis with 665. The next best score of the day, 663 by A. Simon of Cincinnati, was outside the first 10. The standing in the all-events was altered by Arthur Mayer of Omaha, who went into a tie for ninth with 1848.

Buick No. 12 of Flint, Mich., landed seventh among the quintets with a total of 2878. They were captained by Henry Baker and are known as the "White Collars."

Four

RESERVE BOARD CREDIT CONTROL

Gov. Harding Describes Extent of Powers and Responsibilities

NEW YORK—Gov. W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, speaking before the Economic Club of New York, outlined in detail the many powers of the Federal Reserve Board, as derived from the Federal Reserve Act, and continued in part:

"It appears, therefore, that the board's authority over the 12 Federal Reserve banks is far greater than that of the Comptroller of the Currency over national banks, or of the state superintendent of banks over state banks and trust companies.

"These broad powers, some of which have never been exercised and probably never will be, which are given to the Federal Reserve Board, necessarily impose upon the board a great responsibility which, from the very beginning, the board has appreciated and of which it has been constantly reminded by critics.

"It is this sense of responsibility which has doubtless impelled the board, from time to time, to issue statements which contain a note of warning intended not only for the banks, but for the general public.

"The Federal Reserve System is handicapped at the present time in its efforts to exercise an effective credit control because there are so many lenders, both domestic and foreign, not connected with the system, who have been attracted by the abnormally high rates which have been paid for many months past for funds to be used in stock market operations.

"During the easy money period, many corporations took advantage of conditions then existing to anticipate their future cash requirements by selling additional stock on new securities.

"Ordinarily the money resulting from such operations would have been permitted to remain in banks at reasonable rates of interest, but the high rates obtainable on stock exchange loans attracted large amounts which reduced in corresponding degree the deposits of the banks.

"At least one-half of the amount of brokers' loans as shown in the weekly statements are represented by funds belonging to individuals, firms and corporations whose primary business is not that of money-lending, who feel no responsibility whatever as to market stability, and who have no hesitation in calling their loans whenever individual necessity or convenience may impel them to do so."

Danish-London Service Hastened

Trip Between Copenhagen and British Capital to Be Reduced to 8 Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The result of negotiations in London, between representatives for the concerns interested, is an accelerated day service by airplane between Copenhagen and London, the time being reduced to eight hours by not landing at Rotterdam, a saving of 1½ hours. Next year hopes are entertained that Hamburg can be left out—which will mean a further reduction in time.

A matter of more immediate interest, however, is the establishment of night mail service between Copenhagen and London, for one month only during the summer by way of an experiment. The service will be Malmo (Swed.), Copenhagen to Amsterdam, London and Paris, in connection with the Helsingfors, Oslo and Stockholm air routes. It is under the supposition that the postal authorities of the four Scandinavian countries will employ this service and send all available letters and postcards by it, subject to the fee fixed in the Hague convention.

DIVIDENDS

Crucible Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

Barnet Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

Kaufmann Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37 cents on the common, payable April 29 to stock of record April 10.

Federated Metals Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 5 to stock of record March 27.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15. Regular semi-annual dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was also declared, payable May 1 to stock of record April 1.

National Trade Journals, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on the common stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 22.

Howe Sound declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Brunswick Balke Collender Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 15.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30, also four regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the preferred, payable April 1, July 1, Oct. 1 and Jan. 1 to stock of record March 9, June 8, Sept. 7 and Dec. 7 respectively.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable April 30 to stock of record March 30.

New England Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Central & Southwest Utility Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.

Hupp Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. The quarterly stock dividend of 2½ per cent on the common declared on Jan. 4 is payable the same dates.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

NEW YORK POWER & LIGHT CORP.

	1929	1928
Feb gross	$1,829,976	$1,701,656
Net af txs, chgs&dp	539,535	421,611
12 mos gr	20,732,127	19,134,294
Net af txs, chgs&dp	5,495,551	4,556,012

CRUDE OIL PRICES OFF

The average price of crude oil in 10 producing fields decreased last week to $1.65 a barrel, compared with $1.66 the previous week, says Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. The average price in the corresponding 1928 period was $1.43. Gasoline at refineries dropped to 8.28 cents a gallon, compared with 8.34 cents the preceding week, but service station prices in 10 leading markets were higher at 18.87 cents a gallon, compared with 18.32 cents the week before.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

At a meeting today of the directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Vice-President George H. Dresser and Vice-President Charles S. Pierce were elected to membership on the board.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Acetol Prod A	19	19	19
25 Acoustic Prod	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
4 Aero Sup A	46	44½	45
3 Allied Packers	97	97	97
2 Allison Drug B	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Alpha P Cement	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2 Aluminum Co Am	170	170	170
8 Amer Beverage	15	15	15
3 Amer Brit Cont	21⅜	20½	20½
8 Am Br Bov B	14⅞	14	14⅞
4 Amer Colortype	47⅛	46	47⅛
12 Am Com Pow A	30½	29⅞	30
4 Am Com Pow B	32	31½	31½
17 Am Com Pow war	11½	11	11
1 Am Cont Oilfields	.56	.56	.56
5 Am Cyan B	63⅞	62½	63
4 Am Dept Stores	22⅝	22½	22½
4 Am&Fgn Pow war	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
11 Am Gas & El	153½	153½	153½
4 Am Light & Trac	240	23	240
3 Am Nat Gas	16½	16½	16½
21 Alex Ind	21	20⅝	21
2 Am Cities A	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
4 Am Cities B	24¾	24½	24½
1 Am Dept Fs pf	105½	105½	105½
†25 Am Lt&Tr pf	116½	115½	115½
13 Am Rolling Mills	97⅞	97⅜	97½
2 Am Solv & Chem	38½	38½	38½
4 Amer Stores	88⅞	87½	87⅞
45 Am Super Pow A	106	104¼	106
18 do B	107	104	107
3 do 1 pf	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝
1 do cvt pf	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
3 Am Thread pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Anglo Chil Con N	42	41⅝	41⅝
3 Argo Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14 Arkansas Nat Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
40 Arizona Globe	.22	.21	.21
5 Asso Gas & El	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
3 Asso Rayon pf	74¼	74	74
4 Atl Fruit & Sug	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
180 Ana rts	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
13 Arcturus Tube	26⅜	26	26⅜
2 Ariz Pow	37¼	35¼	37¼
16 Assoc G&E rts	10	9⅞	9⅞
75 Avia Corp	21⅝	21	21
1 Avia Credit	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Armstrong Cork rts	1½	1½	1½
Atlas Plywood	55½	55½	55½
1 Atlas Port Cem, n	50	50	50
2 Auburn Auto	169¾	169¾	169¾
1 Autom Reg Mach	11½	11½	11½
3 do cv pf	24¾	24¼	24¼
3 Avia Corp Am	63	62⅝	62⅝
3 BellancaA'craft vtc	20	20	20
⅜6 Bliss Co	51⅜	50	50
1 Blumenthal (S)	82	82	82
2 Bohn Alum & Br	115½	115½	115½
2 Borden Co new	94	93½	93½
8 Brillo Mf.g	27½	27	27¾
‡1 Brillo Mfg A	28	28	28
8 Bklyn City RR	10⅜	10	10⅜
3 Budd (EG) Mfg	67	65⅝	65⅝
2 Buff Niag& E P	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Buff Niag & E P A	57½	57½	57½
1 Buff Niag&E P pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
5 Bullard Co	52⅜	52	52⅜
1 Bunk H&Sullivan	145¼	145¼	145¼
12 Burma Corp Ltd	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
25 Can Marc W'less	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
2 Carib Syn new	3½	3⅜	3½
2 Carnation	41	41	41
†10 Casein Co	220	220	220
4 Celanese Corp n	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
1 Celanese pf new	100	100	100
3 Central At Sts	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Cent Pub Serv A	43½	43½	43½
1 Cen States El war	30	30	30
3 Cen S El pf ex-w	84	83⅜	84
1 Carman A	31	31	31
4 Chain Stores	37½	37	37
45 Checker Cab nw	85⅛	82½	82½
2 Chic Cons	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†10 Childs pfa	106	106	106
23 Cities Serv new	121½	121¼	121⅜
3 Cities Serv pf	97⅜	97⅛	97¼
2 Cities Serv P 6pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 City Mach & T	31	31	31
6 Colombian Synd	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Colon Oil	10	10	10
2 Col Elec & Pow	61	61	61
1 Comwith Pow pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Comstock Tunnel	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Cons Cop Min	17¼	17	17
12 Cons Film Ind	24	23¼	24
4 Cons G&E Balt	93⅝	93½	93½
20 Cons Laund Corp	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10 Cons Nev Util	.10	.10	.10
2 Cons Ret Stores	35¼	35	35¼
20 Continental Oil vtc	26½	26	26
1 Copper Range	32	32	32
20 Creole Syndic	9¾	9¾	9⅝
4 Cresson Gold	.91	.80	.90
48 Citrus Svc wi	31¼	31	31¼
3 Cons Instrum	31	29	29½
14 Cons G&E rts	3¼	3⅛	3¼
5 Con Theater	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
2 Cont Dia	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Curtiss Reid pf	34½	34½	34½
4 Curtiss A E	44	44	44
5 Curtiss Flying	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
2 Decca Ru	44	44	44
4 De Forest Radio	21	20⅝	20⅝
†30 Dixon Crucible	170	170	170
10 Donner St pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Douglas Aircraft	33	32⅜	32⅝
1 Dresser Mfg	48	48	48
8 Dubilier Condenser	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
5 Durant Mot	15½	14⅞	14⅞
24 El B&Share new	88½	87⅜	88⅛
4 Electric Invest	105	104½	105
1 Emp G&F 7% pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4 Empire Pow	48¼	47⅞	48¼
1 Eng Gold Mines	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
21 Evans Wallo Lead	21⅞	20⅜	21¼
1 Fabrics Finishing	22½	22½	22½
2 Fageol Mot	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4 Fairchild Aviation	27⅜	27½	27⅜
†10 Fajardo Sugar	115½	115½	115½
40 Falcon Lead Min	.39	.37	.37
2 Fandango Ltd	7⅝	7¼	7¼
1 Fedder Mfg A	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
3 Fed Wat A	53⅞	52⅝	53⅞
5 Fed Metals	36⅝	36	36¼
5 Flat deb rts	12¾	12¼	12¼
1 Firemen's Fd In rts	26¼	26¼	26¼
†150 Firest Tire & Rub	285	279	282
3 First Nat Copper	.99	.95	.99
4 Fokker Aircraft	37⅞	37	37
†40 Ford Mot Can	1042	1030	1030
151 Ford Motor Ltd 6	19⅞	18⅜	17⅝
3 Foundation Forn	17½	17⅛	17½
4 Fox Theatre A	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞
1 Freed-Eisemann	3	3	3
15 Freshman Chas	8¼	8	8¼
1 Gamewell Co	73	73	73
1 General Alloys	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Gen Bak new	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
2 Gen Real	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
9 Gold Coin	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
†10 Gen T & R	298	298	298
2 Gilbert Co pf	48	47¼	48
*4 Gen Bak pf	73	72⅝	72⅝
4 Gen Bronze	53¼	52¾	52⅞
1 Gen Cable war	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
15 Gen Elec Eq rcts	15⅞	14⅞	15¼
24 Gen Fireproofing	38	37⅜	37⅝
15 Gen Ldy Mch new	25¼	25	25¼
4 Gen Pub Ser	39	38⅛	38⅞
3 Gen Ry & Util pf	94½	94½	94½
1 Gilbert Co	23	23	23
2 Goldberg Stores	19¼	19¼	19¼
58 Goldman Saches T	118⅞	117	117⅞
4 Gold Seal El Co	72⅞	72	72⅝
4 Gold Cons	.66	.57	.57
2 Golden Center M	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
1 Gorham Mfg vtc	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5 Gotham Knitbac	15	14⅜	15
15 Graphnone Corp	87⅝	86⅜	86⅜
†10 Gt A & P 1pf	115	115	115
3 Granite City Steel	43	43	43
‡4 Grigsby Grunow	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Ground Grippers	41	41	41
2 Ground Gr-ip pf	40	40	40
4 Guardian Fire	64¼	64	64
4 Gulf Corp Pa	155⅞	153½	153½
2 Gulf States	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
†225 Hart Parr pf	195	195	195
32 Haygard Co	80⅝	76¾	80⅝
9 Hecla Min	23⅞	22	23½
3 Helena Ruben	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞
1 Hires Co	24¼	24¼	24½
50 Holster Brand	8¾	8¼	8⅝
8 Hoyt Metal	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Hood Rubber	24½	24½	24½
3 HudsonBayM&S	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
6 HumbleOil&Ref	105	104¼	104⅝
1 Huyler S Del	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
10 Hygrade Food	38	37⅜	37⅝
4 ImpOilCanada	96⅞	96	96
†50 IndustrlFinance pf	81	81	81
2 Ins Co No Am	81	81	81
5 Insurance Sec	30¼	30	30¼
5 Intercon Petrol	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 InternatPetroleum	55	54⅜	54⅜
6 Inter Sta Raz B	38½	37⅜	37⅜
5 Inter Utilities A	45	45	45
5 Inter Utilities B	19¼	19	19
1 Inter Util war	8	8	8
2 IronCapCopper	6½	6½	6½
1 Inv Eq Co	50	50	50
1 Inter Hos	31⅞	31¼	31⅝
4 IrvingAirChute	27	26⅞	26⅞
40 Inter T&T	75½	74⅜	75¼
3 IsottaFrasCo	13	13	13
3 ItalSuperpower	17	16⅞	16⅞
1 ItalSuperpw dv rts	11	11	11
1 Johnson Motor	54	54	54
1 Jefferson Elc	57½	57⅛	57½
2 Jonas Naum pf	58	58	58
15 JonasNaumburg	19½	19	19
7 Joske Bros cl	43	42½	40
10 KarstadtRudInc	21½	21½	21½
2 KerrLakeMines	.57	.57	.57
4 KeystoneAircraft	42	40⅞	42
1 Kokacker Stores	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
4 Lefcourt Realty n	33	33	33
6 Lehigh Coal & N	160	156	156
2 Leonard Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Lex Co	61½	60	60½
1 Lily Cup	23	23	23
4 Loews war	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 La L&E	11¼	11¼	11¼
11 Lone Star Gas	72	72	72
†10 Lone Is Lgt pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
16 Magadelena Syn	.75	.69	.75
14 Marconi In Marne	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛
4 Marc Wireless E	19½	19⅜	19⅜
2 Marion Stm Shov	32¼	32¼	32¼
5 Mavis Bottling Co	9	8⅞	8⅞
2 Meadows Mfg	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
12 Mavis Bot rts	.16	.16	.16
5 Mem Nat Gas	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
1 Mesabi Iron	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Middle West Util	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞
2 Midland Steel	104	103⅞	104
1 Milgrim Bros	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Miller & Sons	44¾	44¼	44⅜
2 Mining Co Canada	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 Min Honey Rec	35⅛	34⅝	35
1 Mock Judson	38	38	38
1 Mohawk & Hud w	26	26	26
1 Moody's Invest pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2 Mountain Gulf Oil	1⅜	1¼	1¼

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
12 Mountain Prod	20½	20	20½
3 Municipal Service	31⅜	31¼	31¼
3 Nathan Straus	29⅝	28¼	28¼
42 National Aviation	85	77	78⅛
1 Nat Elec Pw A	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
2 National Banc Sv	69	69	69
4 Nat Fam Stores	35½	35	35
2 Nat Family Sto pf	41½	41¼	41¼
2 Nat Food Prod B	11¾	11¼	11¼
14 Nat Fuel & Gas	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
6 Nat Pub Serv A	24½	24	24
6 Nat Dairy wi	67¼	67	67⅛
2 Nat Fam rts	1⅝	1¼	1¼
1 Nat Rub Mch	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Nat Sug R new	47¾	47¾	47¾
6 Nat Thurs Sup	11⅞	11½	11½
1 Nat Trade Jour	28	28	28
1 Nat Trans	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 Nauheim Pharm	10½	10½	10½
2 Nehl Corp	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
5 New Bradford	4¼	4	5
20N Cor Cop	47⅞	47⅞	47
†10 N J Z	310	310	310
3 New Mx & A Ld	8½	8½	8½
40 Newmont Min	233⅜	226	229
4 Newton Stl new	103	102½	103
1 New York Invest	23	19⅜	20½
1 Nich & Shep new	111¼	111¼	111¼
15 Niles Ben Pond	56⅞	53⅝	53⅝
20 Noranda Mines	58⅛	57½	57½
2 Northam W pf wi	42	42	42
30 North Am Avia	16⅛	15⅝	16
1 Nor Am Ut Sec	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
†50 N E T&T	146	146	146
2 Newport Co	50	50	50
1 Nia Shares rts	13	13	13
15 Northeast Pow	50½	50¼	50¼
120 Ohio Cop	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
4 Ohio Oil	68⅛	68	68
2 Oil Stocks "A"	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
15 Oily Farm	47½	46⅛	46⅛
15 Oliv Farm cv	67¼	66⅜	67⅛
1 Oliv Farm A pf	100	100	100
1 Pac Gas&El 1st pf	27	27	27
1 Pacific West Oil	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
3 Pandem Oil	3	3	3
1 Pantepec Oil Venez	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Pennok Oil Corp	5¼	4⅞	5¼
2 Penn Gas&El "A"	22¼	22¼	20¼
2 Penn Ohio Edis w	59	58½	59
2 Penn Ohio Edis w	37	36	36⅛
†50 Penn O Edis6%pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
10 Peo L&P "A"	53	53	53
25 Petroleum Co	131½	127⅞	127⅞
5 Phelps Dodge	338	336	338
4 Philippe (L) A	25¼	25	25
1 Pick Barth vtc	5	5	5
25 Phelps Dodge n	86¼	86	86¼
5 Pitts Screw	27½	26¾	27
1 Penn P&Lt pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Pond Creek	20	18	18
10 Pierce Governor	37	36¾	37
1 Pitney Bow Post n	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
10 Plymouth Oil	25	23⅞	25
2 Pratt & Lambert	74	73⅝	73⅝
1 Prepayer Silk Hos	28	28	28
15 Rainbow L Prod A	48¾	46⅛	46⅛
4 Ray Bestos	82	82	82
1 Red Banks Oil	12½	12½	12½
10 Reiter Foster	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1 Repetti Candy	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Republic Brass	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Rep Mot Tk ctf	3½	3½	3½
2 Reynolds Metal	43¼	43¼	43¼
5 Ritter Dental	62½	61¼	62½
4 Roan Ant Cop	48	48	48
1 Rochester Cent P	37	37	37
5 Rainbow rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Rolls Royce pf	64	63	63
20 Red War	27	25	25
1 Ross Stores	14	14	14
2 Ruberoid Co	80½	80	80
5 Safe T Stat Co	35	34⅝	34⅝
†25 Safety Car H&L	221½	221½	221½
10 St Anthony Gold	49	49	49
2 St Regis Paper	136½	136½	136½
5 Salt-Creek Prod	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
1 Schulte Real Est	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
1 Sec Gen Am Inv	28	28	28
20 Selected Indust	25	24⅜	24⅜
10 Selected Ind Ipd	99⅝	99	99
3 Selfridge Prov Sto	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30 Servel Inc vtc	17	16⅝	17
1 Seton Leather	27	27	27
20 Sattuck Denn	23⅞	23½	23⅞
30 Silica Gel Corp vtc	42½	41⅝	42⅜
4 Silver (L) Bros	37	37	37
2 Skinner Organ	47	47	47
4 Snia Viscosa rcts	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 So Am Gold&Pl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 So Asbestos	45	45	45
5 Soeast Pw&L	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
3 Soeast P&L ctf	84	84	84
2 Soeast P&L war	39	39	39
8 So Penn Oil	45¼	44	45
1 Southern Pipe Line	177⅞	177⅞	177⅞
3 Southwest Dairies	19⅜	19½	19⅜
2 Spalding A G new	61¼	61	61
5 Span & Gen Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Sparks Withing	183⅜	180	180
1 Stahl Meyer	45	45	45
2 Stand Invest	40	40	40
6 Standard Motors	3¼	3	3
16 Stand Oil Indiana	91¼	90½	90½
3 Stand OilKentucky	41	40⅜	40
1 Stand Pow & Lt	59	59	59
10 Stland Silver	.16	.16	.16
1 Strook & Co	43½	43½	43½
2 Stutz Mot C Am	22½	22	22
1 Skan & Finch	15	15	15
3 Stein Co	33	32¼	33
1 Stein Co pf	97	79	97
5 Ster Sec ctf	34	33⅜	33¾
12 Starrett Corp	30	29½	29⅞
2 SCouthland Roy	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Swiss Am El pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4 Syracuse W Mch B	18½	18½	18½
10 Taggert Corp	50¼	49½	49½
1 Tampa El	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 Teck Hugh Gold	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8 Texon Oil&L	21¼	21	21¼
5 Thermoid Co	33⅜	31⅝	31⅝
13 Thompsn Pd A	66	65¼	65⅝
1 Tidal Osa n vot	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Timken Det Axle	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
4 Todd Shipyds	65	64⅝	65
1 Toddy Corp A	23¼	23¼	23¼
9 Toddy Corp B	11	11	11
13 Transamer Corp	189¾	139	139⅝
2 Transcont Air Tr	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
61 Trans Lux Day P	21	18½	19
2 Traveler Air Co	53¼	53¼	53½
24 Tri Cont Corp	32⅜	32	32
6 Tri Cont Corp pf	105½	105	105
1 Triplex Saf Glass	25	25	25
3 Tubize Art S B c	425	400	420
1 Tulip Cup	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Tung-Sol Lamp A	30	30	30
1 Un Am Invest	64	64	64
6 United Air Craft	85½	85	85
1 Un Air Craft pf	69	69	69
6 Unit Elec Srv rts	3¼	3	3¼
12 United Gas Co	33⅜	33	33
30 Unit Gas Imp	117⅞	117⅞	117½
14 Un Lt&Pow	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
2 Un Piece Dye Wk	52½	52½	52½
4 US Foil P	63	62¼	62¼
1 USForeign Secur	59	59	59
4 US Gypsum	62	66⅝	66⅝
2US Radiator	54½	54½	54½
3 US Rubber recim	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
10 United Verde Ext	19	18⅞	19
1 Un Chem pf	56⅞	56	56
2 US Rad ctf	54½	54½	54½
8 Un El Svc	23½	23½	23½
2 Uni Gold Min	.97	.95	.97
11 Uni Aviation	21¼	21	21¼
1 Universal Pict	22¾	22¼	22¾
2 Utah Apex Mining	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1 Utah Metals	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8 Util P&B B ctf	44	43⅞	43⅞
13 Vacuum Oil	129⅞	128¼	128¼
1 Venezuelan Pet	5	5	5
2 Vogt Mfg Co	32½	32¼	32½
1 Walker Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Watson (JW) Co	8¼	8	8¼
6 Wenden Cop Min	2	1⅞	2
15 Westvaco Chlorine	109¼	103¾	108
1 White-Nights Inc	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Wilder Food Prod	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Williams R C	35¼	35¼	35¼
18 Willow Cafeterias	28¼	27½	27½
12 Winter Benjamin	14	13¾	14
6 Wire Wheel	33⅜	33¼	33¼
7 Wright Aero	139½	137⅝	138
‡1 W Rad	51	51	51
1 Woolley Petrol	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Yell Taxi Cab NY	30¼	30	30
5 Yukon Gold	.80	.80	.80
3 Zenith Radio	49⅝	48	48

DOMESTIC BONDS

7 Alum Corp 5s52	101½	101½	101½
37 Alum Ld 5s48	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Am Ag 6s43	112½	112½	112½
10 Am Com Alco 6s43	127	127	127
20 Am G&E 5s28	95	94⅜	95
17 Am P&L 6s2016	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Am Roll M 5s48	95½	95½	95½
1 Am Solv 6½s36ww	96	96	96
2 Am Solv 6½s36	118½

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HELP WANTED — MEN

MANAGER for restaurant and soda business in beautiful New England city; new, up-to-date equipment; state references, experience and salary desired; permanent, with chance for advancement. E-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A SALESWOMAN—Experienced saleswoman to demonstrate high class easy selling toilet goods article in leading department stores. Bright, attractive personality, under 35 or 40, salary and commission; references required. Phone Lib. 8820 for appointment.

DESIRABLE position now open for experienced stenographer and rapid accurate typist, in Boston office of engineering and construction firm; a genuine opportunity for one desiring happy work with pleasant surroundings; Christian Scientist preferred; write letter stating qualifications and salary expected. D-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, Protestant, 30 to 40 years old; housework, plain cooking, no washing; splendid home Long Island; small family; $60 month. Box 12, Roslyn Heights, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Motherly housekeeper; 2 business people and baby; one wanting good home with small pay. A-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA., 126 Argyle Rd.—Modern apartment house in quiet residential section; near Christian Science church; a few suites still available, $75 to $90. Phone Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Brick house, 11 rooms, newly renovated, hot water heat; residential section; $70 monthly. Address J. HARRY FORD, 59 Atwood St., Hartford, Conn.

62 Kirkwood Rd., Brighton

DESIRABLE LOCALITY, near reservoir.—Half duplex house and garage; 9 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, large open porch, fireplace, steam, with automatic oil heat. Sundays and after 6 weekdays, Stadium 5161.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — 7-room upper apartment and garage; all modern improvements; 3 minutes to Christian Science church, stores, trains and schools. 46 Austin St., Newton North 7304.

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's furnished office having private reception room; full or half time; reasonable; Grand Central district. Caledonia 5980.

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INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

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NEW ROCHELLE, 35 Minutes from N. Y.—For sale or rent furnished, attractive 8-room house, pantry, foyer hall, 3 baths, oil heat, instant hot water, garage; plot 145x65; convenient to station, churches, shops, schools, beach, trolley. W. TAYLOR, 17 Sound View Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WEST REDDING, CONN.—City conveniences, country freedom, in this delightful new 8-room bungalow; 2 acres; $5500. AIKEN.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Room, private bath; Midtown; others, 504 W. 112. N. Y. C. Cathedral 9549.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 121 Thorndike St.—Rooms with or without board; home for elderly people desiring rest. Tel. Aspinwall 1938.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1 and 2 large rooms with kitchen; semi-bath; steam; adults; references; 20 minutes from Manhattan. Triangle 5854.

N. Y. C., 50TH ST., 34 EAST—SINGLE ROOMS, NEAR BATH; TOP FLOOR; $15 PER WEEK; LOWER RATE ON SIX MONTHS' LEASE.
HOTEL NEW WESTON. PLAZA 6070.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 Central Park West (92nd)—Beautiful rooms, $10, $12, piano, kitchen privileges. Apartment 5 South.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

SMALL family of refinement desire paying guests for two large rooms; semi-private bath; references exchanged. 545 W. 111th (Broadway), Cathedral 9089, Apt. 6-A, N. Y. C.

TORONTO, ONT., Danforth and Greenwood Sts.—Two well furnished rooms with or without board. MRS. ODONNELL, 99 Strathmore Blvd. HA. 8951.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN about to be married, Protestant, age 35, wishes position as chauffeur; wife would work as parlor maid, chamber maid or waitress. D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE man of 33 requires work in small hotel; can keep accounts and handle correspondence; willing to be generally useful. E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HONEST and trustworthy executive, 20 years with large Boston wholesale house as head shipper and traffic, wants position, any kind, go anywhere. C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED girl wishes work, part time, mornings or evenings. Tel. LEE, Harlem 9287, New York City.

HAVING catered to highest class clientele in private beauty trade for over ten years, seek field of greater service; qualified to establish, manage or build up beauty salon; understand all branches; no objection to distance. Box M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY with experience as demonstrator (can cook or bake if necessary), desires position; could also take charge of store. "A. M.," 132 Winchester St., Toronto, Ont. RAN. 9280.

MANAGING housekeeper, experienced handling large staffs; references select. ALBERTINE POPE, 1618 East 12th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

NURSERY governess, experienced, full charge; references. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

TEA ROOM—Capable, refined woman, with management training, offers her services as assistant; capable of supervising and handling details. Box X-17, The Christian Science Monitor 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position as instructress, summer camp or school; fancy folk and social dancing; gymnastic and pantomime work; 2 years' experience. MISS BETTY BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont., Canada, 30 miles from Niagara Falls.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished apartment to rent from May 15 to September 15 or longer, 5 rooms and bath, all light, airy, real kitchen; situated best section of Flatbush; half block from B. M. T. Church Avenue station. Address H. L. POWELL, 446 Ocean Ave. Seen by appointment.

N. Y. C., 50TH ST., 34 EAST— BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 2-ROOM SUITES, 21ST FLOOR, TO SUBLET AT SACRIFICE UNTIL OCT. 1 OR SHORTER PERIOD IF DESIRED. SEE MR. KENNEDY OR MANAGER, HOTEL NEW WESTON. PLAZA 6970.

NEW YORK CITY—Two-room apartment, furnished; private house; grand piano. 202 East 39th St. Phone Caledonia 2297.

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Halifax, N. S.—Farrell's, Barrington St.
Galt, Ont.—R. W. Meikleham.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Oshawa, Ont.—Henderson's Book Store, King Street, East.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
St. Thomas, Ont—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., 555 Talbot St.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstores), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Sawtin Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Evans Book Store, 3259 Yonge St.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Wilson & Son's News Stand, 2248 Bloor St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East.
Champlain Co., Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeline.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Howker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun.

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Ontario

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(Continued)

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Sheets plain, colored or with colored borders. 2 sheets and 2 pillow cases per set $8.00 up.

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Ontario

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(Continued)

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Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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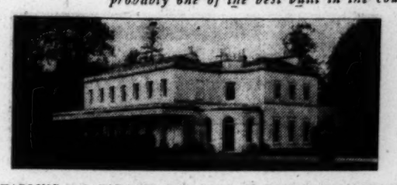

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: GASPARD DE COLIGNY (Ko-leen'-ye).

Where: France.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: A leader of the French Huguenots and a gallant soldier, both in civil and in religious wars. He was of noble descent, and was taken early to the court of Francis I, from whence he was sent to wage the King's wars in Italy. By 1552 he had reached the rank of Admiral of France. His most notable exploit was his unsuccessful defense of Saint-Quentin against an immensely superior force of Spanish and English.

Far more interesting, however, than his military was his religious career. For Coligny had taken his stand with Protestantism. It is related of him that, urged by his wife to profess openly his new-found faith, he said, "It is wise to count the cost of becoming a true Christian"; whereupon she retorted, "It is wiser to count the cost of not becoming a true Christian." He and the Prince de Condé became the leaders of the Huguenots. There was powerful resistance to be encountered from the party of the Roman Catholics, headed by the Duc de Guise and the Constable de Montmorency, for in those days battles were fought over religious issues. When Condé fell in combat, Coligny took upon himself sole responsibility for the Huguenot cause, and in this rôle he exhibited great bravery and sagacity.

A peace was concluded in 1570, and the King approved Coligny's plan to bury all religious differences within France by the waging of a national war against Spain. In a short time, however, the Roman Catholics were again roused to action. There was a general plot to wipe out all the Protestants, and in the horrible Massacre of St. Bartholomew Coligny perished. Courageously he had sought not only to uphold the Protestant cause in France, but also to provide in the New World a secure refuge for the much-persecuted French Protestants.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where may one live comfortably by working only one month in the year?—*News Section* 20
2. What Biblical event is being confirmed by the work of archæologists? — *News Section* 20
3. What helpful charity is being conducted by American motion picture interests in Paris?—*Sundial* .. 20
4. What is the greatest help in conducting all business, according to Robert P. Lamont, the new Secretary of Commerce?—*News Section* 20
5. What sum was spent by tourists in Canada last year?—*Editorial Notes* 20

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A Word a Day

Acknowledge

The prefix *a* in this word is due to the curious fact that there was a middle English verb *aknowen* with the same sense as our word. If, as it is presumed, the *a* stands for the Anglo-Saxon "out," it is easy to see why the primary meaning of this word was to give out knowledge of oneself, to confess. That sense is still held for the word, often indicating something that has been or might have been concealed.

However, it has several other more frequently used meanings, as to recognize a person or thing to be something, to recognize one to be what he claims or to own the authority of. To own a document as genuine so as to give it legal force or validity is also acknowledging, and as we "acknowledge the receipt of a letter," we certify to an obligation or service rendered.

These definitions seem far removed from the original idea of confession, and yet they all depend on the admission of knowledge.

In acknowledging a friend or a greeting by bowing, one manifests both perception and appreciation.

Ac-knowl'-edge is preferably pronounced as ak-nol'-ej, with the second syllable stressed. Sound *a* as in *am*, *o* as in *odd*, *e* as in *end*.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Sir Esmé Howard: "A government which now goes to war will be branded by world opinion as a breaker of oaths, as false to the promise it has solemnly given."

William Allen White: "Commerce demands peace even more than democracy."

A Quotation for Today

NO RECORD Art keeps of her travail and throes;
There is toil on the steeps, on the summits,—
repose.—ANON.

Odds and Ends

The World "Listening In"

An analysis by the Department of Commerce reveals that there are 20,000,000 radio sets in use in the world. Approximately half of this radio equipment is used in the United States.

Toronto Globe: The Hon. Mr. Finlayson foresees the day when scarcity of pulpwood will call for the remanufacture of old newspapers. It would be helpful to the community if some of them were manufactured now before distribution.

Giant of Its Kind

What is reported to be the largest and most powerful steam locomotive in the world, has been delivered to the Northern Pacific Railroad. It weighs 1,100,000 pounds, and with its tender, is 125 feet long.

Detroit News: The worst of it is the authority at the docks always seems to think the passport picture looks like you.

Airports

The total value of the 1116 airports in the United States is estimated to be over $101,000,000, and is predicted to reach $200,000,000 at the end of the present year.

New Territory

On his first long exploration flight from the Bay of Whales in the antarctic, Commander Byrd mapped approximately 10,000 square miles of King Edward VII Land.

HEAT FOR TRAFFIC COPS
During the colder weather traffic policemen in Berlin have electrically heated plates to stand on and a stove to warm their hands.

Life: Phœnician sailors get at least 500 miles to a galleon.

Through the Canal

A vessel passing through the Panama Canal takes from 10 to 12 hours for the passage, the lifting and lowering through the locks consuming three hours of this time.

The Children's Corner

The Three Happy Crickets

THERE were three merry little crickets named Zoo and Zee and Zip. They all wore suits of shiny black and they lived under a big plantain leaf.

They were all as happy as could be. The earth where they had their beds was warm and dry. The plantain leaf roof shaded them when the sun was hot and kept them dry when it rained. In the garden near by were tender leaves for them to nibble and

Zip Tuned His Little Fiddle and Began to Play.

a big apple tree dropped down sweet, juicy apples for their dinner. So they ate and hopped about and slept and were happy all day long.

One day Zip left the apple he had been nibbling and said to the other two: "I wish we could tell everyone in the world how nice it is to be a cricket and live under a plantain leaf."

Zoo and Zee said they wished so, too.

"Let us do it," said Zip.

"How?"

"We will think of a way," said Zip.

So they all three sat in the shade and thought and thought.

"I know what I shall do," said Zee, after a long time. "I shall keep my suit polished as bright as a new shoe. I'll never let it get dusty, and I shall always brush my hat before I leave home. Then everyone who sees me will say: 'How very happy that handsome cricket must be!'"

Zoo and Zip thought this a very good plan.

"I know what I am going to do," said Zoo, after another long pause. "I am going to keep our plantain leaf as clean and neat as anything in the world. Every day I shall brush every speck of dust away. I shall keep our beds clean and fresh and have only the tenderest leaves and juiciest apples to eat. Then everyone who sees my pretty home will say: 'How happy that cricket must be under her fine plantain leaf!'"

Zee and Zip thought that this was a very good plan. Zip said he was not ready yet to tell his plan.

He sat still all day. When night came he had thought of a way to tell the world of his happiness.

"I shall make music on my fiddle," he told the others.

Zoo and Zee did not think that this was a very clever idea but they were too polite to say so. Who would listen to a little cricket's fiddle?

"I shall play at night, when all the world is still," said Zip.

So that night, when soft darkness had tucked the world in bed, Zip tuned his little fiddle and began to play.

"Creek, creek, c-r-e-e-k," went his music. All the world heard it and loved it.

The watch dog in his kennel heard it and said, "Wow, wow," very softly. That meant "Good, good." The birds in their nests twittered in whispers. The stars twinkled, silently, to show how well they liked the music. Little children in their beds smiled when they heard Zip's music go "creek, creek, c-r-e-e-k." They understood his song and they whispered to each other:

"Aren't you glad the little cricket is so happy that he plays for us at night? When we get up in the morning let us sing and smile and make someone else happy."

These United States

Wisconsin

The word Wisconsin comes from an Indian word meaning "wild or rushing river" and was applied to the rapids of the Wisconsin River. The first white man said to have entered this region was Jean Nicolet, who visited the region near Green Bay in 1634. About 1665 the first permanent mission was established and in 1669 Pere Marquette founded a settlement in the Fox River valley.

Wisconsin was the fifth and last State to be formed from the old Northwest Territory, the other four being Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. In 1800 Wisconsin was included in the Indiana Territory, in 1809 it became a part of the Illinois Territory, and in 1818, when Illinois became a State, it was incorporated in Michigan Territory. In 1836 Wisconsin became a separate territorial organization and was admitted as a State in 1848. At first many of the settlers came from New England, but later many Germans and Scandinavians came.

The people are mainly engaged in agriculture and lumbering, but the State is also rich in copper and lead. The dairy industry is carried on very extensively. Vast forests at one time covered the land, but as no laws of conservation were observed much damage has been done to the timber land.

The state seal pictures a sailor and a farmer boy leaning against a shield upon which are the pictures of an anchor, sledge hammer, pick and shovel. Above the shield is the badger, and at the top of the seal is the state motto "Forward." At the bottom are two horns of plenty. The state flower is the violet, chosen by the schools, and the state nickname is "Badger."

Madison is the capital. There are two national bird reservations.

The Adventures of Waddles

WHEN GANDER JIM RANG UP TO SAY
A MONSTER FISH WAS IN THE BAY,
IT DID NOT TAKE ME LONG TO REACH
THE DUCKS THAT HE CALLED TO THE BEACH.
SAID JIM, "IT'S COMING BROADSIDE ON!"
BUT WHEN THIS OCEAN MASTODON
BECAME A TREE WITH ROOT AND LIMB,
ALL PRESENT LAUGHED,—INCLUDING JIM.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thinking of Others

Nottingham, Eng.

A TEACHER in a school in a very poor part of London one day announced to her class that a sum had been provided to give 10 children 6d. each, 5d. for a ticket to see a famous picture then showing at a near-by picture house, and 1d. for candy.

She made the remark that she would like to have treated all the rest of them, but could not manage it. Whereupon a little fellow eased the situation by saying, "My, but you'd be a millionaire if you could."

After the choice was made there still was a lot of talking going on, the reason being made clear when one of the boys came to her and said, "Please, teacher, if we didn't spend the 10 pennies on candy, two more could go, couldn't they?"

Needless to say, the teacher agreed.

Deer Find Friends

AN ARTICLE in the Edinburgh Scotsman, sent in by E. M. R., tells of a remarkable meeting of a party of motorists with a herd of deer as they drove through Glencoe. The car broke down suddenly, and while the driver went back to telephone for help, the party was surrounded by the wild animals. As far as the eye could reach, the snow lay to a considerable depth, so it was rightly assumed that the deer had come to be helped in their search for food. It was a heavy task to clear away the icy snow, but members of the party were rewarded in seeing the deer voraciously munch the herbage as fast as it was uncovered. The work was kept up for several hours until the relief car arrived.

Recognition

A CONTRIBUTION from Miss W. R. tells of a recent meeting in a Seattle high school in honor of the head janitor, who was retiring. Following many expressions of appreciation for faithful service, a handsome easy chair with footstool to match was presented on behalf of the student body. Humbly acknowledging the gift, the man stated that whatever popularity was accorded him was really a recognition of "the Christ" which he endeavored to live.

In Lighter Vein

Did Her Best

Freda was five years old and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave.

"If they ask you to dine with them when you arrive," her father had said, "you must reply: 'No, thank you; I have already dined.'"

It turned out just as her father had anticipated.

"Come along, Freda!" cried her little friend's father. "You must have a bite with us."

Freda remembered the advice.

"No, thanks," she replied with dignity; "I have already bitten." —*Pearson's Weekly.*

Passing Show

Wife: "Why, what on earth's the matter?"

Golfer: "Why, I did that hole in one."

Wife: "Please do it again, dear—I didn't see you!"

Adding Insult

"By George, that's what I call rubbing it in," declared the poet.

"What do you mean?" asked his friend.

"I sent this magazine two poems, and they sent me back three."—*Literary Technician.*

A Toss Up

"I hear Einstein's new theory is selling in pamphlet form for twenty-five cents."

"I'd sooner have the quarter; I can make head or tail out of that."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cheap!

"I will let you have the picture for half the catalogue price."

"And how much is the catalogue?"—*Moustique* (Charleroi).

Rather Early

Visitor: "You don't study geography yet, do you?"

Politician's Six-Year-Old: "No, just ward politics."

Able to Stand It

She: "They tell me you love music."

He: "Yes, but never mind; keep on playing."—*The Etude.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Defending the Crime, Not the Criminal

A THEORY of the law has it that every accused person is entitled to and shall receive a defense in the courts and a trial before judge and jury. So thoughtful of the protection thus afforded is the law which the accused is charged with having trangressed that it provides and pays for the services of counsel where indigent or improvident persons are the defendants. But it is not the theory of the law that it will engage as counsel for defendants those who, acting as officers of the court, see fit to bring the law into disrepute or to arouse popular opposition thereto. It seeks only to prevent such a miscarriage of justice as would result in the punishment of innocent persons wrongly or falsely accused, or of those who might, under a misapprehension, believe themselves technically guilty where the element of moral turpitude is lacking.

It is interesting to note the fact that, despite this generous provision of the law itself, a large number of lawyers in New York and elsewhere have associated themselves for the purpose of providing a defense for persons, accused of violating the prohibition enforcement statute, who may be fined or imprisoned under the provisions of the Jones Act, which authorizes the infliction of penalties designed to discourage those engaged in the liquor traffic for profit. It is not indicated that it is the purpose of the volunteer counsel to establish, as a fact, the innocence of those whom they are permitted to defend. It is their avowed purpose to prevent, in such cases, the imposition of those penalties which the law authorizes the trial judge, in his discretion, to assess. In their zeal these volunteer advisers of the court are prepared to defeat the intent and purpose of the law, not by defending the accused, but by defending and seeking to justify the offense he is alleged to have committed.

The chosen representatives of the people of the United States, acting in their legislative and executive capacities, have placed the Jones Act, so called, upon the statute books. It stands as a law of the land. Its enactment was no idle gesture. Individuals and organizations opposed to the enforcement of prohibition have sought to make it appear that the people were powerless and that obedience to the law could not be compelled. The answer to this is the law with heavier penalties.

Now come scores and perhaps hundreds of lawyers in good and regular standing who join for the purpose of making it appear that this law cannot be enforced because it is too severe. They would absolve the offender who laughed at a so-called impotent statute upon the theory that the penalty now provided is excessive.

Bar associations, both national and state, have been active recently in an effort to devise means which will discourage failures and miscarriages of justice. How will they regard this overture on the part of a section of their membership? However generous it may appear at first blush, it fails, under careful analysis, to justify itself. It is not in line with accepted bar association policies, neither does it conform, by any stretch of the imagination, with the code of ethics to which the volunteers have subscribed. The rights of the accused have always been protected. His defense is assured. It is not needed that the crime itself should be defended.

No obligation, actual or implied, rests upon lawyer or layman to condone, extenuate or defend crime under the mistaken impression that by so doing he is safeguarding some constitutional right. No such organized defense of crime would be tolerated by bench or bar if it were sought to prejudice juries and the public against the legal punishment of the violators of any other criminal statute.

Astir in Africa

BRITAIN'S intimation, some few weeks ago, that she is working on a project for a British "united states" of East Africa, has brought a responsive echo from France to the effect that she is equally busy with a scheme for a French "united states" of West Africa. A few years past such announcements would have set diplomatic and military circles wondering what dark schemes were afoot.

Only thirty years ago the world trembled at what appeared to betoken inevitable conflict over the Sudan. The French Colonel Marchand, with a few companions and their native carriers, marching east through that territory, seemed charged with an extension of French sway to the Nile, when the British Kitchener, with a slightly larger handful of men, steamed up-river, and the two parties met under the awnings of the upper deck of Kitchener's riverboat at Fashoda. At that moment Africa's sandy plains of the north seemed as capable of plunging Europe into war as the scrubby veldt of the south, which in the next year set Briton and Boer fighting for the ascendancy. However, the gallant colonel departed as suddenly as he had appeared, Britain and France settled their respective spheres and the world heaved a sigh of relief at its narrow escape.

But three decades have thrown the question of exploiting Africa into a new light. The last of the three has brought the mandate doctrine. And the mandate theory, as the world is gradually beginning to realize, applies not only to the few tracts technically known as mandates, but, in a broader sense, to all those great areas with backward populations of which the different powers claim possession or control. A finger in the African pie once meant selfish exploitation. Today it is beginning to mean a responsibility and a trust, and it is taking this meaning because the world as a whole is regarding it as such.

It is probable that before long Britain will have its Cairo-to-Cape railway in operation and that France will engineer a trans-Saharan or even an Algiers-to-Cape line. The British railway will feed the vast new Gezira cotton area in the Sudan; the French will connect up with the corresponding 1,500,000-acre cotton tract in the Upper Volta. Developing air and land transport, Britain will be able to unify the productive and marketing possibilities of her vast East African territories, while France would effect a similar service for her nine great West African colonies.

But such developments are not exclusively the concern of British or French. The public opinion of the world is directed upon them, and public opinion will demand that whatever projects are initiated will consult the best interests of the native population. In the call for accumulated capital which will be needed to launch the major schemes, it will doubtless find practical means of seeing its wishes respected.

The Progress of Hamburg

AN EXTRAORDINARY instance of business development is furnished by the progress of the port of Hamburg from a most unimportant position in the world trade to that of second place. Today it stands second only to New York, outstripping the port of London, as well as its two neighbors, Rotterdam and Antwerp, in the volume of its ship tonnage.

In ten years Hamburg has gained 2000 per cent in volume of tonnage. Of course, that prodigious gain is to some extent explainable by the fact that ten years ago, immediately after the close of the World War, its tonnage was almost negligible, amounting, indeed, to but 1,500,000 tons annually. But its unprecedented growth throughout the decade has proceeded despite the intent of the Allies, as expressed in their terms of peace, to keep German trade and German industry down. It affords a striking illustration of the fact that artificial obstacles placed in the way of progress, not infrequently in the case of cities and states, as in those of individuals, serve really as stimulants. The struggle to overcome what is felt to be an unjust limitation usually arouses in the minds of men and of communities a zeal and determination which result in unparalleled progress.

Not only in ship tonnage, but in the value of exports, the business of Hamburg's port has steadily increased since the war. In 1913 they amounted to $29,000,000. In 1919 they were virtually nothing. Last year they reached an aggregate of $47,199,000. These figures have value in that they represent very largely the proportionate increase of German manufacturing trade.

Perhaps when the lesson of the last war has been sufficiently learned, the nations will find their shortest route to prosperity to lie in placing upon themselves the restrictions which the victorious Allies at Versailles placed upon the prostrate Germany.

Still Muscle Shoals

TO THE memory that encompasses only a generation or two, Muscle Shoals is a heritage of the World War. Certainly it has arisen to the point of requiring a great measure of attention from presidential candidates, Congress and many politicians, sometimes to their embarrassment, sometimes to their glory, in the few years since the signing of the armistice. But Muscle Shoals is not a new political problem.

According to the records of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, in which Benjamin Franklin was a leading light at the time of its organization, Muscle Shoals was being bandied about as far back as 127 years ago. Far-seeing statesmen in those days envisaged it as the source of power for many grist mills, and its potentialities were recognized. The picture of many water wheels for all manner of grinding was etched in the legislative halls. Needless to say, electricity was not in the picture.

On the records of the society at a meeting held on April 2, 1802, is the following entry:

Donations: A plan for Mussel Shoals, Tennessee. Mr. Vaughan appointed to obtain from Sam Brown of Lexington (Ky.) some further account of it for publication.

Whether Mr. Vaughan ever got in touch with Sam Brown or whether, after he got in touch with him, he found that the question was fraught with much political dynamite, is not recorded. Suffice it to report, as far as the society's records show, nothing was ever done about it until long after Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Brown, as well as many other far-seeing statesmen of the young Republic, had gone their ways.

College Pays Its Own Dividends

MOST people who have had a college education recommend it to others. College alumni, whether business or professional men, are usually strong supporters of Alma Mater morally and financially. To question the good sense of so many hundreds of thousands of intelligent folks in so doing is to accept a heavy responsibility of proof. A Columbia University professor after a year of investigation concludes that college-trained business men who are earning big wages would have done just as well without education's help. Doubtless a large number of the reading public will be eager to learn just which business men have declared that college experience was a detriment to their best success.

True it is that colleges are far from what they should be, and probably hundreds of business men wish that in addition to their straight college work they had specialized in business courses, in banking or in law. But nearly all of them could be depended upon to say, even as many of them have already said within a few days since the professor announced his conclusions, that they went to college with a higher instinct than that of seeking how to make high wages.

Youth attending the liberal arts college today has a vision beyond that of the pay envelope. He seeks the power to understand, the opportunity to serve, the freedom that means highest unfoldment of self. No student of the past has ever been so busy discovering the truth as the student of today. He may go into business but he has an enrichment derived somehow from his college career that he would not part with for the world.

Hotels are calling for college-trained executives. Industry and large mercantile establishments want men and women who have acquired the habit of thinking problems through, large banking associations are establishing foundations in order that young men and women who desire to go into banking may have the proper college training.

The professor insists that it is economically unsound to allow more than a certain number to study in a given field and declares that the state should control this number. But education cannot be put in the same economic category as wheat and beans. Nor can it be conducted as a trade union, for the simple reason that the great majority of students go to college for distinctly other than economic reasons—as, for instance, cultural and spiritual. Furthermore, if college experience is, in the large, the good thing that most graduates claim it to be, a certain law of adjustment comes into play, namely, that if what one obtains in a given experience is really good, he will find a vantage place for the employment of that good. The profession of law or of medicine might become overcrowded, but there is always a job for the man who by going to college has become more intelligent, more honest-minded and more constructively inclined.

A Victory for the Middle Ages

IN A passage of arms between a medieval and a modern city, the former has just scored a notable victory. Frederick Heuser, building surveyor of the ancient cathedral city of Norwich, applied for a similar post at Salford, which, in conjunction with Manchester, forms the second largest town in England. But five minutes after he had arrived in Salford on a visit of inspection, Mr. Heuser decided that, with its smoke and its chimney pots, its factories and general gloom, it was no place for him; accordingly he returned to Norwich.

Salford is naturally somewhat annoyed that its attractions should be rated so low, and it has lost no time in issuing a defense. It asserts that seven members of Parliament once lived in one of its streets; it has dirt tracks; it has prosperous football teams, and it has just opened a new supercinema. But Mr. Heuser has not repented; he apparently thinks these things insufficient compensation for the spires and gargoyles of Norwich, and considers the Wensum a prettier river than the Mersey.

If this were a case of a simple personal preference of the country to the town, it would not mean very much, for some people will always like rural solitudes better than what Charles Lamb calls the "sweet security of streets." But it is nothing of the kind; for Norwich, with a population of over 100,000, is obviously far from being a country village. Salford and Norwich are both cities, and the plain facts of the matter are that one of them is old and pretty, and the other modern and not pretty, according to Mr. Heuser.

The twentieth century builds in machinery where other ages built in stone; but there is nothing in machinery that is necessarily hostile to art, as the Grand Central Terminal in New York and St. Pancras in London show, and an iron and steel civilization can manifest beauty as easily as any other. The reason why on the whole it has failed to do so is not that its materials are unfavorable to art, but that for some 200 years the conception of art has been faulty. A well-known writer suggested some years ago, when the funds for a national theater were very low, that it would be better at first to erect only a plain brick building, and then the architecture could be put on afterward. That expresses the general opinion that has prevailed for two centuries about æsthetics; and it is obvious that while art is thought of as merely ornamental instead of structural, and while it is considered no part of the engineer's duty to be also an artist, the cities will never be beautiful. Happily, that view is now being challenged; manufacturers are beginning to see that there is no quarrel between beauty and utility.

Editorial Notes

Lord Byng is apparently again showing that energy and executive ability which won him renown and honors during the World War. It is stated that, since he became head of the London Metropolitan Police force a few months ago, most of the night clubs in the metropolis have put up their shutters and the police force itself is being rapidly rid of what undesirable elements it contained. The Byng Boys in peace are evidently to become as notable as were the Byng Boys in war time.

With the Yale seniors voting that they preferred the Phi Beta Kappa key to a major sports "Y", and Harvard as their favorite college next to Yale, it looks very much as if the Elis were taking their athletics much less seriously than was generally thought to be the case.

In 1904 it was "the President's carriage" and "the President's driver." In 1929 it is "the President's automobile" and "the President's chauffeur." In 1954 will it be "the President's airplane" and "the President's pilot"?

The Los Angeles Times says: "Naturally, the more troubles are nursed, the bigger they grow. That is what nursing does." They might have reversed it and said, Let's nurse a little happiness, peace and harmony.

Prohibition enforcement officers might follow the slogan, "If at first you don't succeed, dry, dry, dry again."

And now they are making Xylotrihydroxysultaric acid from peanut shells. Oh, shucks!

The Grand Canyon in Winter

II

AS WE leisurely eat our lunch by the Colorado River on a comfortable bench of rock, worn smooth by the rushing tide, we try to encompass something of the geologic story which has been revealed to us in our descent of about 4500 feet. Here we are in the gorge, below the plateau, some 1750 feet within the ribs of the world, the solid granite, igneous and Archæan, twisted and fired by the indescribable heat of the primordial world; above this the Cambrian layer, the first stratefied rock so closely fitted to the irregular mass of the granite as to resemble the work of a skillful mason; above this the strata of the various periods of geologic time.

We are told by geologists that far above the level of the plateau in which the Grand Canyon lies have risen other layers of stratified rock, the Triassic, Jurassic, Permian, each successively worn away down to the carboniferous platform in which the canyon, more than a mile in height, is carved. All this was worn before the cutting of the Grand Canyon began. Had these strata not disappeared, the chasm of the Grand Canyon would be two miles deep instead of one. The various geologic periods laid bare by the forces of nature, titanic sculpture, are as distinct as though laid down and colored by human hand; gray limestone and red sandstone in a variety of shades quite indescribable, sculptured in lines so regular as to test one's credulity, so closely do they imitate the works of men.

The bottom of the great cliffs is buttressed by long slopes of talus covered with sage and squaw brush, giving to the cliffs the appearance of stability and at the same time greatly beautifying the scene.

* * *

The titanic process of cutting through the various strata to the present bed of the river has not been the work of the turbulent waters alone; in fact they have done but a small, though highly important, part of the work. Charged with sand and gravel, the swiftly moving tide has a tremendous cutting power. This is evident from the deep and narrow gorge which the river has cut in the granite foundation below the Cambrian layer. But another sculptor has been at work in forming this greatest of all chasms, termed by that clear-visioned observer, John Burroughs, "The Divine Abyss."

The intangible tools of this titanic sculptor have not been of highly tempered steel, cutting away the rugged cliffs with the sound of many blows, nor even the swift-running stream with its sharp-edged sand and gravel. Its tools are intangible, the sun and the frost, the wind and the rain, which silently but nevertheless effectively have torn down these giant cliffs and disintegrated the fallen blocks of sandstone and limestone, the talus being carried away by the swift current of the river and finally deposited in the great alluvial plains at the head of the Gulf of California. It has been the work of uncounted æons of time, carried on without fuss or tumult, but none the less effectively.

* * *

The process of disintegration is still going on, even as we sit at lunch, for the forces of nature are never at rest. I recall reading of the discovery a few years ago of animal tracks in the sandstone stratum, some 1600 feet below the south rim. The guide assures me that he has seen them many times, footprints with two well-defined toe marks made by some passing animals millions of years ago. How it stirs the thought to try to encompass the time represented by these geologic ages, and how impossible it seems to gain even a glimpse of its meaning! Truly, a thousand years is but a day in this endless calendar of geologic time. But we can gain a meed of satisfaction in the certain knowledge that, in the words of the poet,

. . . through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

As we eat and talk and ponder, a dainty little water thrush alights in the stream which trickles down almost at our feet, searching in the water's edge for its food. In our circumscribed vision we do not even know how long this bird and its forbears have lived in this canyon. No doubt for thousands of years they have come and gone with the ebb and flow of the seasons. It is easy to lose oneself in the contemplation of these countless ages, but they have a compelling interest for all who strive to solve the riddle of the universe.

The warm sun and gentle breeze fanning our faces bid us linger, for we know in contrast to this spring comfort the snow and frost of winter await us at the top. But we are constrained, by the thought of trains that do not wait, to leave our delightful surroundings and turn our faces up Pipe Creek Canyon. Presently we meet two parties, each in charge of a cowboy guide, making their way to the Colorado. As the hour is well past noonday and the trail back is at best much slower than the descent, we conclude that they will be late in reaching the rim.

* * *

Soon we leave the level of the creek bed and negotiate the steep of Devil's Cork Screw, stopping frequently to rest our laboring mules. As we halt on a steep ascent in the little space at the turn of the "hairpin," Granite, the better to bear the burden of the rider, stands across the trail, his forefeet just on the edge of the cliff, which falls sheer hundreds of feet. So great is our faith, however, that this occasions no fear; and Granite took his rider safely to the top without a misstep, even in the icy trail where the snow, melted by the warm sun, had frozen in the afternoon shade. Someone with true poetic skill and an understanding heart will one day write an epic which shall sing in heroic measure the faithfulness and courage of the lowly mule.

The guide points out in the cliffs the remains of the homes of the ancient cave dwellers, who found in these incalculable heights safe refuge from their foes. He also points out the mouth of an old mine shaft, and recalls that the Bright Angel Trail was first built by miners, but abandoned when mining here was found unprofitable because of the difficulties to be overcome.

Back to the old Cambrian Plateau we climb, and stop at the Indian Garden to water our animals and to rest. The walls of a miner's cabin, well built of blades of red sandstone, still stand, and here dwells the man who tends the lower half of the trail. It is a favorable spot from which to view the strange formation wrought through the ages by nature's silent sculptor into gigantic shapes, which, to the imaginative, resemble definite objects. Some of these bear names imported from far-off lands and distant time: the Temple of Isis, the Temple of Osiris, the Buddha Temple, the Horus Temple, and the great Pyramid of Cheops. Even the Temple of Zoroaster and the Tomb of Odin find their counterpart here in the lively imagination of those who have undertaken to popularize the canyon.

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These gigantic remains of the geologic past under the processes of erosion will entirely disappear in the geologic time ahead, and what we now behold and admire will be unknown. Again asaddle we climb up and up, frequently faced by cliffs so steep and high that to negotiate them seems impossible. But our faithful mules bear bravely on, and we top the rim with the sun still a half hour high.

The fantastic dance of the Hopi Indians, a substantial dinner at the El Tovar, justly famed for the fine quality of its hospitality, and we are prepared to take the eight o'clock train for Los Angeles, conscious that we have had a full day, during which we have been in intimate touch with one of the great wonders of the world. Not of the present-day world, as those would imply who use the term "modern" in describing it, but of a past so hoary in age that the so-called ancient wonders of the world, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Pharos of Alexandria, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Pyramid of Cheops, with their few thousand years of existence, would not represent a second by the clock of geologic time whose face is laid bare in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado! A. F. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

A PRACTICAL rung in the ladder of international understanding is the building of the new Harnack House at Dahlem, on the west outskirts of Berlin, in connection with the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for Scientific Research. It is primarily an institute for foreign guests of the society, named after the president, Professor Harnack, and aiming at international exchange of learning. In order to promote good relations between Germany and foreign countries and to deepen those already existing, the society will extend invitations to scholars abroad to work in its institute. The Harnack House will serve as a home to these scholars and also as a club where the assistants of the society's institute at Dahlem will be able to bring members of scientific, economic and political circles, and thus establish a center for exchange of views between German and foreign scholars. Simultaneously this house hopes to requite in some measure the hospitality shown of late years to German savants abroad. The building has been erected at a cost of over 700,000 marks, contributed by members and friends of the society with the assistance of the Reich and state. It contains, in addition to the club rooms, two large lecture halls and a comprehensive library. The rooms for the foreign guests are in the top story, each one bearing the name of some famous German savant of the last generation. Early in May the Harnack House will be officially opened.

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Gabriele Reuter has been celebrating a jubilee, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say honors have been forced upon her, for, although one of Germany's leading women novelists, she is one of the most modest of women. Gabriele Reuter was ever, and still is, a champion for the rights of her sisters, not politically so much as socially and morally. In her book "Vom Kinde zum Menschen" (From Childhood to Manhood), which contains many of her early recollections, she says: "Suddenly I knew why I was in the world: to show what girls and women suffered in silence." And this, indeed, she has done. She awoke one day to find herself famous. It was on the publication of her novel "Aus guter Familie" (Of Good Family), in which she depicts in glowing, convincing language the sufferings of a type of girl now seldom seen, subjected to the tyranny of the home, with no liberty, no will of her own. This book was a revelation, for in those days—the early nineties—the daughter of a good middle class family had an entirely subordinate position. To every phase of unrecognized womanhood Gabriele Reuter has devoted her sympathies and energies, while in her book "Frau Bürgelin und ihre Söhne" (Mrs. Bürgelin and Her Sons) she gives a graphic, even tragic, picture of an autocratic mother whose mistaken love for her sons takes the form of governing their career, with disastrous results. Her delightfully natural language, her grip and skillful handling of serious questions, interspersed with flashes of humor, render her books for many people a pleasing contrast to some "highbrow" novels of today. Gabriele Reuter was born in Egypt, but she is German by nationality and at heart.

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A Reichs Railway calendar for 1929 has just been published by Dr. Hans Baumann, which contains many numerical and other details of interest, particularly so as some of them appear for the first time. The Reichs Railway employs 700,000 persons and provides sustenance for 2,400,000 people. Only 35 per cent of all travelers pay full fare, all others enjoying privileges to a considerable extent. At the great Berlin stations last year 82,000 passengers arrived and departed daily, which is equivalent to about 30,000,000 during the year. Being the largest traffic concern in the world, the Reichs Railway owns the greatest number of signal boxes, 18,000 altogether, worked by 39,110 men. The points are mostly worked by hand, 862 being operated by electricity and seventy-one by compressed air. The trains of the Reich covered in one year 605,813,000 kilometers, and if this distance, says Dr. Baumann, is reckoned by the day, it would prove that the entire Reichs trains travel daily 1,660,000 kilometers. He adds the interesting statement that the distance of the moon from the earth being 380,000 kilometers, the whole of the Reichs trains cover daily more than twice that distance. For about 100,000 employees of the Reichs Railway, such as engine driver, stokers and guards, who are compelled to pass the night in a strange place, the management maintains special night shelters. Very few know the thorough means employed by the Reichs Railway for cleansing all incoming trains which have dining and sleeping cars. The respective coaches are first heated to 50 degrees centigrade, then rolled into great tubes, capable of containing trains twenty-two meters in length, and after a certain time the cleansing process is completed by the pumping out of the air.

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At the Lyceum Club an exhibition of some eighty portraits has been opened, one of the most interesting things of the kind organized for some time by that active institution. Not only members of the Art Group of the club have contributed, but those of the Women Artists' Association and kindred societies also. A bust of Dr. Hedwig Heyl, one of the honorary presidents of the club, attracts much attention, not only for its excellent workmanship but for its speaking likeness. The sculptor is Dorothee Schaper, youngest daughter of the Berlin sculptor, Fritz Schaper. Other well-executed busts are those of Helene Thimig (of the Deutsches Theater) by Milly Steegers, and Brigitte Helm, by Frieda Winckelmann. A granddaughter of Adolf Menzel contributes a large and highly original "Portrait of a Lady," in oils, and a painting by Lene Schneider-Kaiser, a "Portrait of a Persian," which is very strong and characteristic. Several artists have sent portraits of their parents, notably Gertrud Spitta: "My Mother," and Clara Arnheim: "My Father," which is sold. A charming painting by Ilona Singer, "My Nephew," represents a small boy in a brilliant blazer, dark-eyed and rosy-cheeked, holding in his chubby fingers a gayly colored toy duck. It is a picture to delight the eyes on a rainy day, and it is no wonder it has been sold. E. W. Kallen has also a pleasing painting of a boy, and near that hangs a "Portrait of a Lady" in yellow velvet, beautifully executed by Cornelia Paczko-Wagner. The well-known portraitist, Clara-Elisabeth Fraenkel-Caputo, contributes her own likeness.

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Berlin is in the grip of a truly Siberian winter, such as has not been experienced for 200 years. The thermometer is registering anything from 20 to 30 degrees, centigrade, below zero, and the nearest approach to these conditions was in 1888, when 29 degrees below zero was registered. The cold appears to have come to stay, notwithstanding bright sunshine that would delude into the belief that spring is here. The streets are deserted as on a Sunday in the city; the heating of trams and omnibuses has failed, and the subway is overcrowded, that being the only means of conveyance with a degree of warmth. An unprecedented feature is that the skating grounds, like the schools, are closed on account of the cold. Many people who have stove heating in their homes have closed down the rooms that they can dispense with to save firing, general apprehension prevailing that there may be a shortage of coal. Happily, however, there is no cause for anxiety, as Berlin has provided against emergencies in this respect. A phenomenon in connection with the abnormal temperature was witnessed one evening. While there were no clouds and the stars were distinctly visible, fine, icy snow fell, which is said to be characteristic of the Arctic regions.